

**JOURNAL**  
**OF THE**  
**American Veterinary Medical Association**  
**FORMERLY AMERICAN VETERINARY REVIEW**

(Original Official Organ U. S. Vet. Med. Ass'n.)

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**THE LOS ANGELES CONVENTION**

The Los Angeles convention is now a part of veterinary history. In the memories of those whose privilege it was to attend, the story of the 1930 meeting makes a particularly brilliant chapter in A. V. M. A. history. In every respect but one—the attendance—the convention measured up to the standards by which we have come to judge these annual conclaves. Starting with the committee meetings on Monday and winding up with an all-day sight-seeing tour on Saturday, the week was just one pleasure after another. Dr. L. M. Hurt and his loyal colleagues constituting the Local Committee on Arrangements surpassed the promises made at Detroit the year before, which is saying a lot.

The weather was none too kind the first part of the week, but few had any time to think about the heat. For the gentlemen it was just one session after another, and for the ladies it was just one function after another. As an example of how far the Californians went in their efforts to show everybody a good time, they even provided an earthquake—a real one, too. However, just as luck, or something else, would have it, most of us were comfortably located in large motorbuses, "riding on air," when the quake made itself felt in Los Angeles and the surrounding territory. As a result of this slight miscalculation on the part

of Dr. Hurt, Dr. Curtis, Dr. Tyler, Dr. Carr, or somebody (don't blame the Secretary), most of us missed the thrill (?) of a real earthquake.

Dr. Tyler, who was in charge of the registration desk, reported an attendance of about 625, with the majority, of course, from the Pacific Coast States. Quite a few members, who have been fairly regular attendants at recent meetings, were not at Los Angeles. Some of these were in Europe, attending the International Veterinary Congress and participating in the tour of Europe. Dr. Robert S. MacKellar was the only member of the Executive Board in attendance, three members being in Europe and the three others being unable to attend for various reasons.

In view of the fact that the proceedings of the general sessions are being published in full in this issue of the JOURNAL, no attempt will be made to summarize the transactions here, except to mention a few "points of interest."

Much to the disappointment of some, and undoubtedly to the satisfaction of others, no action was taken on the proposal to increase the dues. This strongly suggests that there will be no worthwhile expansion of our activities this year. The report of the Committee on Education elicited much comment, particularly that part of the report showing that the current rate of graduation of veterinarians into our ranks is only about one-half the number needed to maintain our present numerical strength.

The election of officers again was a most harmonious affair, no balloting being necessary. Officers elected were:

President: Dr. Maurice C. Hall, Washington, D. C.

First Vice-President: Dr. J. P. Iverson, Sacramento, Calif.

Second Vice-President: Dr. James T. Glennon, Newark, N. J.

Third Vice-President: Dr. J. G. Jervis, Milner, Brit. Col.

Fourth Vice-President: Dr. B. T. Simms, Corvallis, Ore.

Fifth Vice-President: Major Raymond A. Kelser, V. C., U. S. A., Washington, D. C.

Treasurer: Dr. M. Jacob, Knoxville, Tenn.

Chairman of Executive Board: Dr. Robert S. MacKellar, New York, N. Y.

As a result of a very carefully planned campaign, which was executed with equal precision, Kansas City was chosen for the 1930 convention. Drs. J. C. Flynn, Ashe Lockhart and E. R. Steel deserve great credit for the manner in which they handled the invitation from "The Heart of America." It was a beautiful



exhibition of team-work. What opposition there was just melted away. That's all.

Through the enthusiastic efforts of Dr. Clodoaldo Antonio Arias y Delgado, of Havana, Cuba, the capital city of "The Pearl of the Antilles" looms large on the map as a possibility for the 1932 convention, the little village of New York notwithstanding. Des Moines would like to be considered for 1933.

The alumni banquet Tuesday evening was a colorful affair. Instead of each college group being sequestered in a separate room, as has been the general scheme at recent conventions, all groups met in the Fiesta Ballroom of the Ambassador Hotel, with separate tables for the various colleges. Songs and yells filled the air from start to finish. The alumni of the San Francisco Veterinary College made the most noise, mainly for the reason that they had the largest turnout. Honors were even between the Kansas City group, singing, "Kansas City Kitty," and the Ames crowd, with their "Iowa Corn Song." It was nip and tuck between the Cornell bunch, with their "I yell—yell—yell! Cornell," and the gang from Pennsylvania with their "Hoorah!" Hoorah! Hoorah! Penn-syl-van-i-a!" The Colorado Aggies ended on even terms with Ohio State, and it was a draw between Michigan and Alabama. Kansas and Washington went into extra rounds, but without a decision. Following a sumptuous repast, other forms (this word is used advisedly) of entertainment were provided, much to the enjoyment of "Charlie" Cotton, "Joe" Hershheim and others of the younger set.

Another change from the custom of recent conventions was in having the banquet combined with the President's reception and dance, on Wednesday evening.

All five sections held two sessions each and the attendance was fairly well divided between them. However, as usual, the Section on Small Animals seemed to have the greatest drawing power. At the ten sessions forty-five papers were presented, many of them illustrated. In addition there were seven papers and addresses presented at the general sessions.

Thursday afternoon the gentlemen were afforded some relaxation from scientific papers and business sessions in the form of a trip to Glendale, where we inspected the Ideal Certified Dairy, and then, a few miles further on, the Adohr Stock Farm. A dairy lunch was served at the first stop. The return trip was made through Beverly Hills and Hollywood, including a visit to Universal City, where we saw how movies are made.

On Friday came the clinic, at the Los Angeles Stockyards. There were four sections; cattle, swine, poultry and small animals. Clinical material was on hand in abundance, with a wealth of competent operators and demonstrators. At noon a barbecue lunch was served, through the courtesy of the Cutter Laboratory, on the spacious lawn surrounding the Administration Building. A troupe of Spanish entertainers kept everybody pepped up with their characteristic dances and songs.

For those who were able to make a week of it, an all-day sight-seeing tour was scheduled for Saturday. This trip is described elsewhere on these pages, so we will not go into details here, other than to say that there were four big bus-loads comprising the party.



The setting for the barbecue—on the spacious lawn surrounding the Administration Building at the Los Angeles Stock yards.

### LADIES ROYALLY ENTERTAINED

For years we have heard and read California's superlatives. Since the Los Angeles meeting, we are convinced that these superlatives apply not only to words but to actions. For, if ever "most" and "best" and "best" could be applied, it should be

in describing the entertainment given to the A. V. M. A. ladies in Los Angeles.

These superior people were not willing to wait until the official party reached their city, but must go further than anyone else and greet us before our arrival. And what a greeting it was! Yum! Yum! Those oranges were a wonderful treat after our hot, dusty ride across the desert.

From that time we had hardly a moment to catch an extra breath, we were kept so busy seeing, hearing, feeling and eating California.

On Sunday evening we had our first glimpse of the lights of Hollywood, and on Monday evening, Beverly Hills. Tuesday, real business began with the opening session. In the afternoon the Sports Tea on the south porch of the Ambassador Hotel was delightful, but the first, real thrills came in the evening, when we were taken to the famous Chinese Theatre, in Hollywood. We easterners were looking here and there, and everywhere, hoping to catch a glimpse of some familiar screen star. This same evening we had our first acquaintance with those big buses. From then on we almost lived in them.

Wednesday morning we had a delicious breakfast in the patio of the hotel. If you don't know what that is, look it up and let your imagination run wherever it wants to go. It can't go too far. Following the breakfast came the Auxiliary meeting. Then, right after lunch, we went again to the buses and were taken out through Beverly Hills, in daylight, and saw the famous homes of the great and the near great—even to a wee glimpse of the knoll on which Will Rogers' house will be some day, and Mary Pickford's Rolls-Royce, outside the café where she was lunching. Then on to beautiful Santa Monica and our first sight of the good old Pacific and some of the far-famed beaches. In this vicinity many of the famous ones have their homes—Greta Garbo, for instance. On the way back to Los Angeles we stopped at the airport, and a few daring ones tried a brief flight.

In the evening came the reception, banquet and dance. As usual, it was done in superlatives—dinner, crowd, program and all. The program was quite unusual, being a series of dances and musical number by a Cheyenne Indian chief.

On Thursday came the big day for the ladies. Our buses were waiting for us at 7:00 in the morning. We were whisked over to the electric trains, which carried us down to the docks and the big steamer for Catalina Island. All seemed so gay and happy

and ready for a wonderful day, but woe! woe! woe! Old Neptune just had to have a little fun. He didn't do much, but those gentle little waves were enough for some of the more susceptible ones. Many smiles disappeared and rosy cheeks became suddenly green, as one after another fell victim to the dreaded mal de mer. Even those interesting glass-bottom boats and the famous diver could not accomplish a complete cure. Nothing but good, solid earth could do that. But that we had for three hours, and a delightful lunch in a picturesque inn besides. The trip back was as delightful or as dreadful as the trip over, according to



Dr. F. W. Wood; of the Cutter Laboratory, supervising the preparation of the juicy tenderloin, at the pit where the meat was barbecued. Dr. Wood is at the reader's right.

the inward state of each individual. But in spite of the ill feelings, it was a most unusual and a most interesting experience.

Again on Friday our good buses were awaiting us. This time to take us to see yet other famous points in and around the city, and finally to the Spanish barbecue—a real barbecue. The meat was roasted in great, our-door pits and served, cafeteria style, with the accompanying sauces and vegetables, and, as we ate, real Spanish dancers entertained us. Here we were allowed to see our husbands, but soon were taken again to the buses and rolled away to visit the beautiful art collection and Huntington



Library, at San Marino. Our difficulty here was the utter inability to grasp even a small fraction of the wonders of the place in the short time allowed us.

That evening, as there was nothing official on the program, a few of us ventured into the famous Cocoanut Grove at the Ambassador Hotel. Here we almost literally brushed elbows with several whose faces are familiar on the screen. Quite a thrill for some of us!

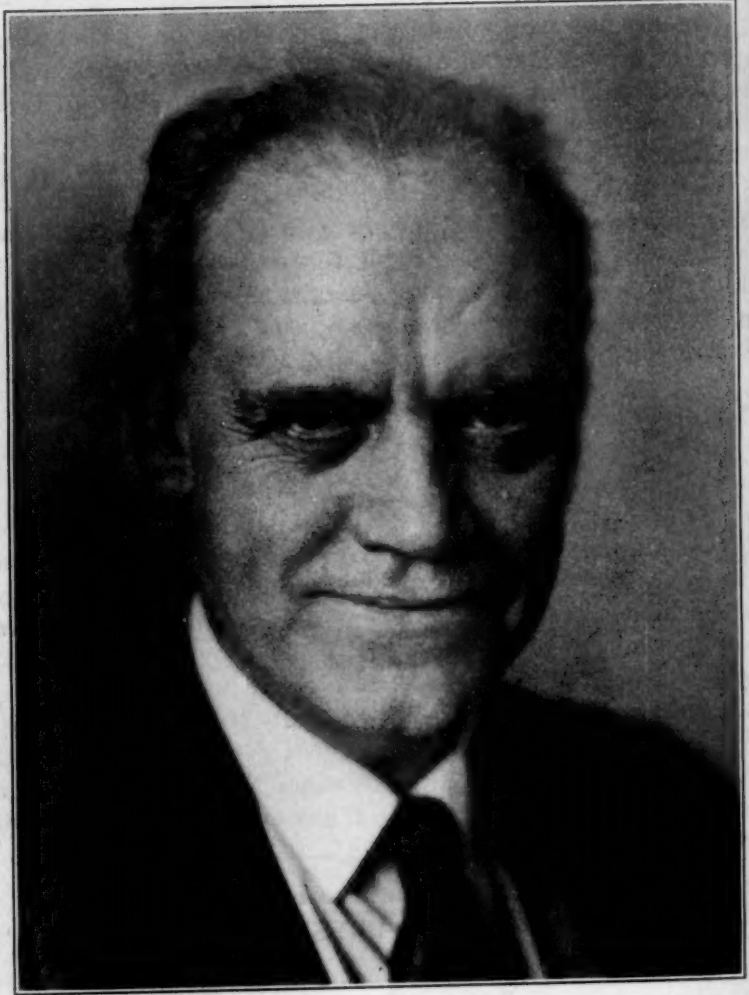
On Saturday—here again the superlatives came to the fore. Only California could crowd so many things into one day. First came a visit to Pasadena, where we were introduced to Dr. T. H. Agnew's splendid hospital—and twenty gallons of orange juice. Then to Fontana, where we inspected the U. S. Rabbit Experiment Station and partook of delicious punch and wafers; a few miles further on we had a view of the 220-acre ranch of Fontana Farms Company, with over 50,000 hogs on feed. Then we were transported to Riverside, where we had lunch, music and rest at the famous Mission Inn. On the return trip we stopped at the W. K. Kellogg Arabian Horse Ranch, near Pomona, where we were favored with a miniature horse show. Finally, a stop at Gay's Lion Farm, said to be the only such establishment in the world, where we listened to a lecture on how the animals are handled and trained, by none other than Lyle Womack (he was Ruth Elder's former husband, you know). All of these, besides the 75 miles actually traveled in the buses. We missed the earthquake, which shook everybody in town, but we were back in time to drive to Santa Monica for dinner and another look at the ocean. Now, if any one can beat that record, let's see 'em do it!

A. M. H.

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### OUR NEW PRESIDENT

For the third year in succession, the American Veterinary Medical Association, in convention assembled at Los Angeles, selected a president by a unanimous vote. This year Dr. Maurice C. Hall, chief of the Zoological Division, U. S. Bureau of Animal Industry, Washington, D. C., was the recipient of the honor, the highest which can be conferred by the veterinary profession of America. Dr. Hall is the fifty-first president of the Association and takes a place along with Salmon, Melvin and Mohler, the only other Bureau veterinarians who have been similarly honored.



MAURICE C. HALL, Ph. D., D. V. M., D. Sc.  
President of the American Veterinary Medical Association  
1930—1931

Our new president is so well known that anything that we may say of him in the form of an introduction seems almost superfluous. His frequent appearances before veterinary gatherings in all parts of the country have contributed to make him one of the best-known members of the Association, even though his name has graced our membership roll for a shorter period of time than could be said of hundreds of other members.

It is recorded that Dr. Hall was born at Golden, Colorado, July 15, 1881. Therefore, it will be noted that his fiftieth birthday is scheduled to fall during his term of office as president of the A. V. M. A.

After attending grade and high schools of his native state, Dr. Hall entered Colorado College, and secured the degree Bachelor of Science from this institution in 1905. The following year he received his Master of Arts from the University of Nebraska. In 1915 the degree Doctor of Philosophy was conferred upon him by George Washington University, of Washington, D. C. The same institution granted him the degree Doctor of Veterinary Medicine the following year. In 1925 his original Alma Mater honored him with the degree Doctor of Science.

Dr. Hall's service in the Bureau of Animal Industry dates from June 20, 1907. He remained in the government service until the latter part of 1916, when he resigned to accept a position as parasitologist in the research laboratories of Parke, Davis and Company, at Detroit, Michigan. On June 30, 1918, Dr. Hall resigned to enter the U. S. Army as Second Lieutenant in the Veterinary Corps. Four months later he was promoted to the rank of First Lieutenant and placed in charge of Base Veterinary Hospital Number 3 at Camp Lee, Virginia. He was discharged from the Army, January 19, 1919, and reentered the service of the Bureau of Animal Industry as Senior Zoologist in the Zoological Division, April 1, 1919. Upon the death of Dr. B. H. Ransom, in 1925, Dr. Hall was promoted to chief of the Division.

Dr. Hall is best known for his contributions to the field of parasitology. His publications now number in the neighborhood of 300, and of these about one-third deal with the subject of anthelmintics. These have appeared in a large number of scientific publications, both veterinary and medical, in this country and abroad.

Undoubtedly the most outstanding contribution to science made by Dr. Hall is his work with carbon tetrachlorid in connection with hookworm disease, made public about nine years ago.

Four years later he and Dr. Shillinger introduced tetrachlorethylene as an anthelmintic.

Dr. Hall holds membership in a long list of scientific organizations, both in America and Europe. Although primarily a laboratory man, and undoubtedly much more at home with a microscope than with side-line and hobbles, nevertheless Dr. Hall is quite well informed concerning problems which confront the veterinary profession at the present time. He has travelled extensively and has come into more or less intimate contact with thousands of veterinarians in different branches of the profession, and in all parts of the country. As a result, he is not only familiar with present problems, but is very forward-looking, and has a keen eye for the future. He is distinctly of the aggressive type, the sort of executive which is so badly needed by organizations of all kinds at this particular time.

#### AN EXAMPLE OF PRACTICAL COOPERATION

In the August 30 issue of the *Prairie Farmer*, under the caption, "Practical Cooperation," the following editorial appeared:

A lesson in practical cooperation comes from Champaign County, Illinois, where the farm bureau has made an agreement with county veterinary association regarding hog vaccination. The veterinarians will supply the serum at cost and vaccinate the hogs for a uniform charge of 10 cents a head. They will make a uniform traveling charge of \$1.50 for the first mile and 50 cents a mile thereafter. In case trouble develops from vaccinating, the veterinarian will treat the hogs free of charge. If a farmer wants to vaccinate his own hogs the veterinarian will diagnose the case and furnish the serum at cost, making only the regular trip charge.

This seems to be a practical solution of a vexing problem. Every live stock community needs a good veterinarian, and a cooperative agreement of this kind will help bring about friendly working relations between veterinarians and farmers that will aid a great deal in the control of live stock disease.

Although it is distasteful to most professional men to have someone suggest anything that might be interpreted as a "union scale" of prices or fees, there are occasions when something of the kind is in order. And although it is equally repulsive to most veterinarians to have a client say what he will pay for a certain service, there are conditions which sometimes prompt employers of veterinary services to get together with veterinarians for the purpose of "dickering" for what the former want and the latter have to offer.

If our memory does not serve us falsely, it was the refusal to dicker upon the part of a certain group of Illinois veterinarians, a few years ago, that led to some of the unpleasantness that



has existed there, in variable degrees, ever since. A veterinarian is worthy of his hire. He has nothing to sell but his services. Unless he can sell these at a reasonable profit, he will not prosper. He will be unhappy and dissatisfied, and the character of his work is likely to reflect his mental attitude.

But the same thing, in justice, must be said of the client. He cannot afford to put more money in veterinary services than these are worth. When he sends his hogs to market, he has to take the market price, no matter what it has cost him to produce the hogs. If he gets less for the hogs than it cost to raise and market them, he loses money. Like the veterinarian who cannot sell his services at a profit, the farmer is unhappy and dissatisfied.

Anti-hog cholera vaccination is one of the items that enter into the cost of pork production. It is a form of insurance. It is a legitimate expense. Naturally the swine-raiser desires to keep this expense down as low as possible. The veterinarian can really help him to do this. The veterinarian can advise as to the best time to vaccinate, when the minimum amount of serum will be required and, at the same time, the pigs will be solidly immunized. There is no waste of serum when the veterinarian vaccinates, and the farmer pays for only what is actually used. The veterinarian's syringes are always in good working order, something which cannot be said of the farmer's vaccinating outfit, which frequently gets no better care than some of the other farm implements about the place.

It pays to vaccinate and it really pays to have the veterinarian do it. More farmers are beginning to realize this right along.

### CONSIDER THE SOURCE

Seymour Lowman, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, and former Lieutenant Governor of New York, was quoted recently in the public press as having questioned certain statements on the subject of prohibition enforcement made by Major Maurice Campbell, former prohibition administrator for the Eastern New York District. Mr. Lowman is reported as having made the following rejoinder:

"Major Campbell was a horse doctor in the army. The horses died."

Along with other shafts of sarcasm, made at the same time, there can be no question of the implication in Mr. Lowman's rather derogatory comments. He wanted to say something

uncomplimentary to Major Campbell and gave vent to his spleen by way of the remark above quoted.

It used to be rather commonplace, when discussing a statement made by somebody else, to say, with more or less scorn: "Consider the source." That's what hurts in the present instance. Mr. Lowman is a high government official. His statements are supposed to have weight. He should measure his public utterances for their possible effects. As one prominent veterinarian has commented, "It seems that the limits of propriety have been overstepped if Mr. Lowman is correctly quoted."

In fairness to the veterinarians in the Army, if not to the entire veterinary profession, Mr. Lowman should explain just what was meant by his ill-advised remark. If such an act as this, on the part of a high government official, goes unchallenged, the public may form an entirely erroneous opinion of veterinarians in general and Army veterinarians in particular. Mr. Lowman, will you be kind enough to explain?

### CONVENTION NOTES

Dr. W. J. Butler, of Helena, was the only veterinarian present from Montana.

Dr. W. F. Crewe, of Bismarek, was the only member present from North Dakota.

Dr. W. A. Young, of Boston, Mass., was the only veterinarian present from the New England States.

Dr. J. C. Flynn, of Kansas City, has gone in for turtles. He purchased a pedigreed pair while in Salt Lake City.

Idaho contributed two members to the registration list in the persons of Drs. J. D. Adams and W. C. Nye, both of Boise.

Three Colorado members registered: Drs. A. A. Hermann and Chas. G. Lamb, of Denver, and H. E. Kingman, of Fort Collins.

Two Wyoming members drove to Los Angeles. They were Drs. John T. Dallas, of Cheyenne, and S. E. Springer, of Casper.

Mississippi did well to have two members at the meeting in the persons of Drs. Wm. P. Ferguson, of Grenada, and R. H. Stewart, of Indianola.

Pennsylvania was represented by Dr. T. E. Munce, of Harrisburg, and Captain Henry E. Hess, V. C., U. S. Army, whose home is in Philadelphia.

Tennessee was represented by Dr. M. Jacob, of Knoxville, who was reelected treasurer of the A. V. M. A. to serve his thirteenth consecutive term.

Nevada contributed three members to the attendance, in the persons of Drs. K. W. Niemann and W. B. Earl, Reno, and G. T. Woodward, Fallon.

The names of two members from New Mexico appeared on the registration list. These were Drs. W. L. Black, State College, and T. I. Means, Santa Fe.

The Territory of Hawaii was well represented with two members in the persons of Drs. L. E. Case, of Hónolulu, and A. R. Glaisyer, of Kalaheo, Kauai.

Dr. Jas. T. Glennon, of Newark, was the only New Jersey veterinarian present. Dr. Glennon was reelected second vice-president of the A. V. M. A.

Michigan had a quartet of members in attendance: Drs. E. T. Hallman and H. J. Stafseth, East Lansing; H. Preston Hoskins, Detroit, and R. D. Rice, Maple Rapids.

Illinois came through with four members in attendance: Drs. H. L. Campbell, Tuscola; J. T. Hershheim, Chicago; J. S. Koen, Bloomington, and W. H. Welch, Lexington.

The Badger State appeared three times on the registration list opposite the names of Drs. T. H. Ferguson, Lake Geneva; V. S. Larson, Madison; and A. R. Madson, Mishicot.

Four states west of the Mississippi River were not represented: South Dakota, Oklahoma, Arkansas and Louisiana. Only nine states east of the Mississippi had members in attendance.

Iowa had just a half a dozen members registered: Drs. C. H. Covault, T. S. Leith and K. W. Stouder, of Ames; A. H. Quin, Jr., Des Moines; H. J. Shore, Fort Dodge, and J. H. Spence, Clinton.

Five members from Minnesota reported at the registration desk. These included Drs. Chas. E. Cotton and O. B. Morgan, Minneapolis; John Enama, Dassel; and L. S. Englerth and H. C. H. Kernkamp, Saint Paul.

Five veterinarians from Utah were among those present. These included Drs. H. J. Frederick, Logan; W. H. Hendricks, Salt Lake City; A. C. Johnson, Cedar City; C. T. Jones, American Fork, and N. C. Spalding, Provo.

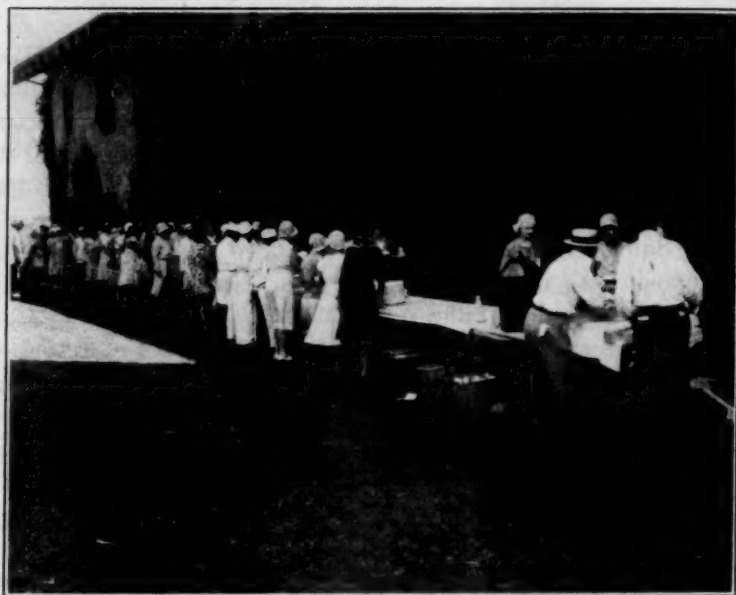
Ex-presidents of the A. V. M. A. were conspicuous by their absence. There were only three in attendance. These were Drs. Chas. E. Cotton, of Minnesota; W. H. Welch, of Illinois, and T. E. Munce, of Pennsylvania.

Two regulars from the Empire State were at the meeting in the persons of Drs. R. G. Bose, of Troy, and Robt. S. Mac-

Kellar, of New York. The latter was elected chairman of the Executive Board for the ensuing year.

Dr. O. V. Brumley, of Columbus, was the sole representative of Ohio at the meeting. Dr. and Mrs. Brumley went on to Alaska, following the close of the convention, expecting to return to Columbus by the opening of college.

A trio of members from Kansas upheld the honor of the Sunflower State. These were: Drs. Chas. W. Bower, Topeka; Edwin J. Frick, Manhattan, and M. P. Schlaegal, Burr Oak. Dr. L. W. Richardson, Fort Scott, was a visitor.



The ladies lined up for the barbecue lunch.

An even half-dozen members from Washington journeyed to the meeting, including Drs. E. A. Ehmer, Seattle; E. A. Grubb, Olympia; G. A. Jones, Sedro-Woolley; J. E. McCoy, G. W. McNutt, and E. E. Wegner, all of Pullman.

Four members and one visitor registered from Nebraska. The members were Drs. W. M. Gordon, Omaha; C. H. Hays and W. T. Spencer, Lincoln, and Dan W. Hurst, Tecumseh. Dr. S. J. Olson, of Wilcox, was the visiting veterinarian.

Dr. Oskar Seifried, of Giessen, Germany, who has been conducting research work at the Rockefeller Institute, Princeton,



New Jersey, the past year, was very much interested in the proceedings of the convention. Mrs. Seifried accompanied him.

Missouri helped to swell the attendance figure with seven members and one visitor. The seven members were Drs. O. S. Crisler, Columbia; J. C. Flynn, John H. Gillmann, G. G. Graham, Ashe Lockhart and E. R. Steel, Kansas City, and W. F. Heyde, Saint Louis. The visitor was Dr. B. M. Troxel, of Mount Vernon.

The Lone Star State was well represented with seven members in attendance, including Drs. A. J. Clark and N. F. Williams, Fort Worth; Frank Hecker, Houston; E. F. Lanham, Amarillo; Captain J. F. Crosby, V. C., U. S. Army, Fort Bliss; Lt. Maurice W. Hale, V. C., U. S. Army, and Lt. John L. Owens, V. C., U. S. Army, of Fort Sam Houston.

Dr. J. L. Tyler, of Huntington Park, and Dr. P. C. Guyselman, of Fontana, on behalf of the Reception Committee, boarded the train carrying the A. V. M. A. party, at Pomona. They were accompanied by a crate of oranges, which soon disappeared. At Los Angeles the party was met by about a dozen other members of the Local Committee.

The official family at Washington, D. C., was represented by Dr. Maurice C. Hall, chief of the Zoological Division, and Dr. A. E. Wight, chief of the Tuberculosis Eradication Division, Bureau of Animal Industry; Dr. H. E. Moskey, of the Food, Drug and Insecticide Administration, and Dr. J. E. Shillinger, of the Bureau of Biological Survey.

Arizona veterinarians took advantage of the proximity of the meeting. Three members and four visiting veterinarians were in attendance. The three members were: Drs. James E. Ewers, J. C. McGrath and M. Shipley, all of Phoenix. The visiting veterinarians included Drs. James E. Coberly, Mesa; J. T. Dungan, Glendale; R. J. Hight, Tempe, and John B. McQuown, Prescott.

Dr. B. T. Simms, of Corvallis, Oregon, was the champion guesser at the convention. When the visitors were invited to guess on the combined weights of four bulls at the Adohr Stock Farm, our Fourth Vice-President was only two pounds out of the way. He won first prize of five dollars in cash. Dr. C. M. Haring, of Berkeley, won the booby prize. He was only 1596 pounds off.

Four of the Canadian provinces were represented. From Alberta there were Drs. J. C. Hargrave, Medicine Hat; L. M.

Leith, Lethbridge, and J. C. Phillips, Edmonton. From British Columbia there were Drs. A. J. Danman, T. H. Jagger, W. H. McKenzie and M. Sparrow, Vancouver; E. A. Bruce, Agassiz; Wallace R. Gunn, Victoria, and J. G. Jervis, Milner. Dr. J. B. Still was the only member present from Manitoba, and the same honor fell to Dr. M. Barker, of Saskatchewan.



The entertainers that added to the "Spanish atmosphere" at the barbecue.

## APPLICATIONS FOR MEMBERSHIP

(See July, 1930, JOURNAL)

### FIRST LISTING

- ANDERSON, ALEXANDER R., JR. 5956 Van Nuys Blvd., Van Nuys, Calif.  
D. V. M., Grand Rapids Veterinary College, 1918  
Vouchers: J. P. Bushong and E. M. Austin.
- BALDWIN, FRANK ALFRED 1280 Grand Ave., Saint Paul, Minn.  
D. V. M., Kansas City Veterinary College, 1916  
Vouchers: M. E. Schwab and V. W. Woolen.
- BICKMORE, JOSEPH LEWIS 647 Vine St., Sebastopol, Calif.  
D. V. M., McKillip Veterinary College, 1914  
Vouchers: J. P. Iverson and S. O'Toole.
- BROWN, ALLAN K. Capitola, Calif.  
B. S., D. V. M., State College of Washington, 1928  
Vouchers: W. L. Curtis and John L. Tyler.
- BUSSONG, HARRY L. Belton, Mo.  
D. V. M., Kansas City Veterinary College, 1918  
Vouchers: A. Trickett and J. D. Ray.

- COBERLY, JAMES E. Box 694, Mesa, Ariz.  
D. V. M., Kansas City Veterinary College, 1918  
Vouchers: J. C. McGrath and James E. Ewers.
- COLLINS, HORACE R. Box 532, El Paso, Texas  
D. V. S., Kansas City Veterinary College, 1906  
Vouchers: Frank Collins and Jos. C. Reid.
- COLTON, CYRIL H. Box 101, Pomona, Calif.  
D. V. M., Colorado Agricultural College, 1921  
Vouchers: B. B. White and R. E. Duckworth.
- CRAIG, WALTER S. 1238 S. 3rd, Montrose, Colo.  
D. V. S., Kansas City Veterinary College, 1910  
Vouchers: Geo. H. Glover and I. E. Newsom.
- CURREY, JOHN RAYMOND 3622 Georgia Ave. N. W., Washington, D. C.  
B. V. Sc., Ontario Veterinary College, 1929  
Vouchers: Elmer Lash and D. I. Skidmore.
- DARST, LLOYD MARION Princeton, Ill.  
D. V. M., Iowa State College, 1928  
Vouchers: A. E. Dickerson and C. C. Hastings.
- DIBBERN, CLARENCE JOHN 1016 Harriman Ave., Los Angeles, Calif.  
D. V. M., St. Joseph Veterinary College, 1919  
Vouchers: W. L. Curtis and John L. Tyler.
- DILLER, CLAUDE R. 7970 Santa Monica Blvd., West Hollywood, Calif.  
D. V. S., Kansas City Veterinary College, 1911  
Vouchers: L. M. Hurt and L. E. Pike.
- DUNGAN, JOHN THOMAS Box 282, Glendale, Ariz.  
D. V. S., St. Joseph Veterinary College, 1909  
Vouchers: M. Shipley and J. C. McGrath.
- GARDNER, HYMAN W. 105-06 Metropolitan Ave., Forest Hills, L. I., N. Y.  
D. V. M., Cornell University, 1918  
Vouchers: Victor Spevack and Benjamin J. Finkelstein.
- GOODWIN, CHARLES EDGAR Box 630, Picton, Ont.  
B. V. Sc., Ontario Veterinary College, 1928  
Vouchers: C. D. McGilvray and R. A. McIntosh.
- HENDRICKS, WALSTEIN HYER 648 Lake St., Salt Lake City, Utah  
D. V. M., Colorado Agricultural College, 1918  
Vouchers: C. T. Jones and H. J. Frederick.
- HOUSTON, CECIL 523 Superior St., Milwaukee, Wis.  
D. V. M., St. Joseph Veterinary College, 1915  
Vouchers: A. E. Behnke and T. H. Ferguson.
- LAGRANGE, DEWITT c/o Dr. J. B. Reidy, Box 327, Harrisburg, Pa.  
D. V. M., Cornell University, 1919  
Vouchers: Wm. V. McGroarty and J. B. Reidy.
- MACINTOSH, ROBERT DUNCAN c/o Tela Railroad Co., Tela, Honduras, C. A.  
B. V. Sc., Ontario Veterinary College, 1911  
Vouchers: L. A. Merillat and H. Preston Hoskins.
- MARNEY, FLOYD L. 2081 E. Randolph St., Huntington Park, Calif.  
D. V. S., Kansas City Veterinary College, 1911  
Vouchers: W. L. Curtis and N. F. Williams.
- PATTISON, MARVIN L. 138 Lemoore Ave., Lemoore, Calif.  
D. V. S., Grand Rapids Veterinary College, 1902  
Vouchers: C. C. Oderkirk and H. L. Simpson.
- PISTOR, WILLIAM JACOB 415 E. 7th St., Portland, Ore.  
B. S. A., University of Arizona, 1921  
B. S., D. V. M., State College of Washington, 1926  
Vouchers: Wm. E. Ruggles and W. T. Johnson.
- SCOTT, RICHARD M. 612 N. Western Ave., Los Angeles, Calif.  
D. V. M., McKillip Veterinary College, 1917  
Vouchers: W. L. Curtis and J. P. Bushong.

- SEXTON, WILLIAM F. 931 N. LaBrea Ave., Hollywood, Calif.  
B. S., D. V. M., State College of Washington, 1930  
Vouchers: W. L. Curtis and Ralph A. Dunn.
- SHEPHERD, HARRY E. 6371 Cedar St., Huntington Park, Calif.  
D. V. M., Colorado Agricultural College, 1926  
Vouchers: W. L. Curtis and John L. Owens.
- STAUFFER, JAY BROWN Box 403, Harrisburg, Pa.  
V. M. D., University of Pennsylvania, 1930  
Vouchers: Clarence J. Marshall and T. E. Munce.
- TIPTON, THOS. B. Hume, Mo.  
D. V. M., Kansas City Veterinary College, 1913  
Vouchers: A. Trickett and J. D. Ray.
- WATKINS, FREDERICK WALTER Box 95, Santa Susana, Calif.  
D. V. M., San Francisco Veterinary College, 1918  
Vouchers: W. L. Curtis and John L. Tyler.
- WILKINS, HAROLD L. Box 426, Anaheim, Calif.  
D. V. M., San Francisco Veterinary College, 1918  
Vouchers: L. E. Pike and John L. Tyler.
- WORRELL, GEORGE W. Grenada, Calif.  
D. V. M., St. Joseph Veterinary College, 1917  
Vouchers: J. E. Stuart, John H. Gillmann and W. L. Curtis.
- YOUNG, ELMER W. Fort Lewis, Wash.  
D. V. M., Kansas State Agricultural College, 1925  
Vouchers: Reuben A. Button and Chauncey E. Sawyer.

### Applications Pending

#### SECOND LISTING

- Adamson, Cecil T., Dept. of Agr., State House, Des Moines, Iowa.
- Alexander, Raymond Hilton, Box 403, Harrisburg, Pa.
- Callahan, Frank Howard, Shelton, Nebr.
- Cuthbert, Robert Gilbert, 1663 W. 4th Ave., Vancouver, Brit. Col.
- Eichelberger, Alexis Martin, 264 S. Crescent Drive, Beverly Hills, Calif.
- Gibbs, Charles Shelby, 9 Phillips St., Amherst, Mass.
- Gochnauer, Oscar Bruce, 2811 Garfield St. N. E., Minneapolis, Minn.
- Gruber, Charles Joseph, 424 W. Superior St., Fort Wayne, Ind.
- Hardy, Leo Vantuytle, 562 N. Lexington Ave., Saint Paul, Minn.
- Henthorn, Harold Roy, 511 Douglas St., Sioux City, Iowa.
- Higgins, John Merritt, 3305 E. 11th St., Tulsa, Okla.
- Hull, Martin, 1112 S. Broadway, Santa Ana, Calif.
- Ikard, Wm. Lewis, Box 301, Jerome, Idaho.
- Johnston, Carl A., Box 415, Lewiston, Idaho.
- Kendrick, Archie Davis, Homer, La.
- Meier, Ray, Smithville, Mo.
- Milton, Morley H., Chilliwock, Brit. Col.
- Morrow, John Kenneth, Box 576, Huntington, L. I., N. Y.
- Parry, Richard M., 110 N. Dorcas St., Lewistown, Pa.
- Quilty, Mark A., Box 757, Lake Charles, La.
- Schulz, Carl A., 123 E. Lexington, Independence, Mo.
- Slatter, Ervin Edwin, 50 E. Buchtel Ave., Akron, Ohio.
- Stover, Donald Eugene, 1738 Lewis Ave., Long Beach, Calif.
- Sundstrom, Carl Clarence, 2121 Pico Blvd., Santa Monica, Calif.
- Thibeault, Cornelius, 80 Lowell St., Reading, Mass.
- Tully, Homer Gilbert, 1320½ N. Harper Ave., Hollywood, Calif.
- Warn, Charles C., 836 W. Slauson Ave., Los Angeles, Calif.
- Wilson, James Ewell, 2121 Pico Blvd., Santa Monica, Calif.
- Wimer, Harry Edwin, Eagle, Idaho.
- Young, Edward Lee, Grandview, Mo.

The amount which should accompany an application filed this month is \$6.25, which covers membership fee and dues to January 1, 1931, including subscription to the JOURNAL.



## COMING VETERINARY MEETINGS

- Eastern Iowa Veterinary Association. Hotel Montrose, Cedar Rapids, Iowa. October 7-8, 1930. Dr. Paul V. Neuzil, Secretary, Blairstown, Iowa.
- Maine Veterinary Medical Association. Bangor, Me. October 8, 1930. Dr. L. E. Maddocks, Secretary, R. F. D. 2, Augusta, Me.
- Tulsa County Veterinary Association. Tulsa, Okla. October 9, 1930. Dr. J. M. Higgins, Secretary, 3305 E. 11th St., Tulsa, Okla.
- Interstate Veterinary Association. Sioux City, Iowa. October 9-10, 1930.
- Kansas State Agricultural College Conference for Veterinarians. Kansas State Agricultural College, Manhattan, Kans. October 16-17, 1930. Dr. R. R. Dykstra, Dean, Kansas State Agricultural College, Manhattan, Kans.
- Keystone Veterinary Medical Association. Philadelphia, Pa. October 22, 1930. Dr. C. S. Rockwell, Secretary, 5225 Spruce St., Philadelphia, Pa.
- Ontario Veterinary Association. Ontario Veterinary College, Guelph, Ont. October 22-23, 1930. Dr. H. M. LeGard, Secretary, 335 Main St. N., Weston, Ont.
- International Association of Dairy and Milk Inspectors. Hotel Statler, Cleveland, Ohio. October 22-24, 1930. Dr. Paul P. Brooks, Secretary, State Department of Health, Albany, N. Y.
- Pennsylvania State Veterinary Medical Association. University of Pennsylvania, Veterinary School, Philadelphia, Pa. October 23-24, 1930. Dr. Harry R. Church, Secretary, Box 403, Harrisburg, Pa.
- American Public Health Association. Fort Worth, Texas. October 27-30, 1930. Homer N. Carver, Executive Secretary, 370 7th Ave., New York, N. Y.
- Florida State Veterinary Medical Association. West Palm Beach, Fla. November 17-18, 1930. Dr. J. V. Knapp, Secretary, Box 445, Tallahassee, Fla.
- Missouri Valley Veterinary Association. Aladdin Hotel, Kansas City, Mo. November 19-21, 1930. Dr. E. R. Steel, Secretary, 8043 Wornall Road, Kansas City, Mo.
- U. S. Live Stock Sanitary Association. LaSalle Hotel, Chicago, Ill. December 3-5, 1930. Dr. O. E. Dyson, Secretary, 45 Live Stock Exch. Bldg., Wichita, Kans.

## ADDRESS OF THE PRESIDENT\*

*By T. H. FERGUSON, Lake Geneva, Wis.*

I desire to take this opportunity to thank you again for the high honor you bestowed on the practitioners of America last year at Detroit, when you elected me President of this Association, the largest and most progressive of its kind in the world. In accepting the honor I assumed the responsibilities that go with it, and, to the best of my judgment and ability, I have carried out the duties of the office. I have had a rather strenuous but delightful experience for the year, and my only regret is the meagre service that I have been able to render.

For the third time in the history of the American Veterinary Medical Association our annual convention is being held in this wonderful Golden State. San Francisco entertained us in 1910. Five years later, Oakland did us the honor. We have almost quadrupled in size since the meeting of 1910, and have more than doubled in size since the meeting in 1915, which demonstrates that the Association has had a steady and healthy growth.

The President's address is a requirement, but the Constitution does not specify as to subject matter, length of time, and so forth. In order to conserve your time I will make no reference to the very creditable and successful achievements of this organization during the past sixty-seven years, but will confine my remarks to a few factors which I believe will influence the future destiny of our Association.

One of the most important items that will come before this meeting is the amendment initiated at Detroit one year ago, providing for an increase in the annual dues from \$5.00 to \$8.00. At a later session we will hear the recommendation of the Executive Board relative to the proposed amendment. Only those who have had an opportunity to be in very close touch with the business affairs of the Association can fully realize the financial problem which confronts the officers and the Executive Board in making both ends meet with our present income.

Just a few of the fixed charges alone amount to approximately \$1000.00 per month. In order to get this total, it is necessary to include only such items as salaries of the office staff, rent, and

\*Presented at the sixty-seventh annual meeting of the American Veterinary Medical Association, Los Angeles, Calif., August 26-29, 1930.

premiums on bonds of our officers. This expense is divided as nearly equally as possible between the JOURNAL fund and the A. V. M. A. general fund. This means that the fixed charges covering the three items mentioned amount to approximately \$6000.00 per year for the A. V. M. A. fund. This is the equivalent of the entire amount of dues paid, at present, by 3,000 members, less the deduction of \$3.00 per member which is made for the JOURNAL.

Other heavy expenses of the Association proper come under the following general heads:

1. Committee expenses.
2. Officers' expenses.
3. Maintenance.

Reference to the report of the Committee on Budget, which was adopted at the 1929 meeting, shows that a total of \$3100.00 was appropriated for the use of our various committees. We know from experience that it is quite unlikely that all of these committee appropriations will be expended. As a matter of fact, it is the exception rather than the rule for a committee to expend the entire appropriation made for it. This, of course, is very fortunate for the Association, and speaks well for the committees.

The same report shows a total of \$800.00 set aside for the use of the President and the Treasurer. My own experience alone, not to mention that of recent past presidents, has shown that the amount set aside each year as the President's contingent fund is entirely inadequate, even if the President were to accept not over 50 per cent of the invitations which are extended to him to attend veterinary association meetings all over the country.

Under the head of maintenance come such items of expense as printing, office equipment, postage and travelling expenses of the Secretary-Editor. Although I have every reason to believe that our Secretary-Editor is just as economical as it is possible for anybody to be, in managing the office of the Association, nevertheless I am impressed with the multiplicity of expenses of one kind or another that are necessarily incurred by the Association each year in maintaining an office. This information, of course, came to me in the shape of vouchers, which were sent to me for my signature before going to the Treasurer for payment.

As graphically shown in the report of the Secretary-Editor, made at Detroit last year, even before the establishment of official headquarters by the A. V. M. A., the annual expense per member some years ran almost \$3.00. For the nine years ended with 1922, the average cost per member per year was \$2.01. More recently this average cost per member has been around \$2.50. It does not take an extraordinary amount of mathematical ability to figure out how long the Association can keep going, when out of each \$5.00 received per member, \$3.00 is set aside for the JOURNAL, and \$2.50 is necessary for the operating expenses of the Association.

The past year has afforded me a wonderful opportunity to learn more about the actual workings and ramifications of the Association. It has been my privilege to attend meetings as far east as Virginia, as far south as Alabama, and as far west as Kansas and North Dakota, not to mention my present trip to California. It has been possible for me to make two visits to our Association offices in Detroit, and our Secretary-Editor made one visit to Lake Geneva, for the purpose of conferring with me concerning business matters of the Association. In addition, several meetings were attended by both myself and the Secretary-Editor, and on these occasions additional opportunities were presented for discussing Association affairs. As pointed out in a previous paragraph, no one can really appreciate to the full just what the American Veterinary Medical Association means to the veterinary profession of this country, unless he has had an opportunity to gain first-hand information concerning the business of the Association, its contacts, and its ramifications. If more veterinarians could have this opportunity, and would take advantage of it, our resident secretaries would not have such a hard time securing new members, and there would be dispelled any doubt that might remain in the minds of any of our members as to the desirability, not to mention the necessity, for increasing our income.

It is not fair to ask individual members to serve on important committees of the Association, unless the latter is in a position to place at the disposal of these committees a sum of money that is sufficiently large to enable each committee to carry on its work. The members of some committees must necessarily travel, and most committee members incur expenses for clerical work, and it is no more than right that the Association should expect to defray all such legitimate committee expenses. The



committee members receive no reimbursement for their time, and the Association should not run the risk of having important committee work hampered or delayed through insufficient funds placed at the disposal of committees for carrying on their work.

A glance at the official program for this meeting is all that is necessary to gain some idea of the vast amount of work of the Association which is now being carried on by committees, both standing and special.

It might not be out of order, at this time and in this connection, to point out that in many large national organizations, of one kind or another, committee work is carried on by full-time employees of these associations. In many cases either the chairmen or the secretaries of committees, similar to those which are to be found in the A. V. M. A., are full-time employees. In other words, they are men who have been selected to devote their entire time to the work of the committees which they represent, and they are paid salaries commensurate with their importance. This information is given, not with the thought that the A. V. M. A. will ever be in a position to follow this example on any great scale, but rather to point out the importance of committee work, and the means employed by other national organizations to get their committee work done. Our members should not be impatient if they feel that certain A. V. M. A. committees are not making as rapid progress as they should. Just keep in mind the conditions under which practically all of our committees have to work.

I wish to call to your attention the change in the number of Executive Board districts from six to ten, which increases the size of the Executive Board by four members, and if the amendments which were proposed at Detroit last year are approved at this meeting, it will mean that the President and the immediate Past President will, from that time on, be members of the Executive Board ex officio. This means an Executive Board of thirteen members.

Attention is directed also to the more equitable distribution of the Executive Board districts, as graphically shown in the map published on page 144 of the current issue of the JOURNAL. In the table accompanying the map, the distribution of members in the ten districts is shown to be fairly even. Leaving District 1 (Canada) out of consideration, we find that the smallest district, from the standpoint of membership, is No. 7, with 400 members, and the largest is District 3, with 596 members.

Under the new arrangement the terms of two district members will expire each year. Every fifth year the term of the member-at-large will expire, and of course each year there will be one change as each new president is elected. This means that the largest number of changes that can take place in any one year is four, under ordinary conditions.

Under the old arrangement, the member of the Executive Board located in California was expected to represent the members of the A. V. M. A. located in Louisiana, or a member of the Board located in Iowa was the representative of the members located in the state of Washington. Under the new arrangement, the Executive Board districts are necessarily much smaller in area, and it is believed that each member of the Board, having a smaller constituency and a smaller area to serve, will be in a much better position to represent the members located in his district. This should be true particularly of such districts as Numbers 5 and 10, which from now on consist of only two states each, and of Districts 2 and 3, which will consist of three states each.

During the meeting a total of thirty reports will be made by the various officers, committees, representatives and delegates, thus giving you an opportunity to decide the policies for the coming year. And now, I will avail myself of the pleasant privilege of extending the heart-felt appreciation of this Association to the ladies of the Auxiliary, for the important work they have done in the past thirteen years in the upbuilding of our profession.

In closing, I wish to thank the members, officers and committees of the Association for their loyal support during my administration, and express appreciation to the Local Committee on Arrangements for their untiring efforts in providing such excellent facilities and entertainment, with a view to making this one of the outstanding meetings of the American Veterinary Medical Association.

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### Erratum

In the article entitled, "The So-Called Lymphoid Hyperplasias of Animals," by Dr. W. H. Feldman, in the September, 1930, issue of the JOURNAL, the last sentence in each of the legends for figures 3 (page 303), 4 (page 304) and 7 (page 307) should read as follows: "A diagnosis was made of aleukemic lymphocytoma."

## A PARASITOLOGICAL RESUME\*

By MAURICE C. HALL, *Washington, D. C.*

*Chief, Zoological Division, Bureau of Animal Industry,  
U. S. Department of Agriculture*

The scientist, like the business man, must from time to time balance his books, ascertain which investments have been profitable, and plan the investment of his profits. As a representative of those engaged in investments in veterinary parasitology in the United States, I propose to discuss in this paper some of the investments in that field, to note our present status, and to consider, for the benefit of the American veterinarians whom you represent, the investments which you and we must or may make with the profits on hand.

### THE PURPOSE OF RESEARCH IN VETERINARY PARASITOLOGY

Research in veterinary parasitology has a very definite purpose, namely, the conservation of animal health, especially as that concerns the welfare of the live stock industry, and its investments are judged by the profits to animal health and animal production. Nothing that the parasitologist can do will ensure the economic prosperity of the stockman and farmer, since that is contingent on weather, accident, crops, markets, tariffs, business conditions in general, and the individual farmer's intelligence and capacity for work, but the justification of the parasitologist's work is found largely in his ability to aid in protecting the stockman and farmer against one group of losses. The benefits which may accrue to the veterinarian and the physician, the contributions to scientific knowledge and to the general welfare of mankind, are by-products, valuable of themselves but secondary to the objective of animal health and welfare. Therefore, we judge the value of our investments in this field of parasitology primarily by judging our returns in animal health, and secondarily by our returns in other ways. With this in mind, let us take stock of where we stand at present in some of our investments in veterinary parasitology in the United States. For the most part I shall deal with the work of the Zoological Division, the work with which I am most familiar.

\*Presented at the sixty-seventh annual meeting of the American Veterinary Medical Association, Los Angeles, Calif., August 26-29, 1930.

## METHODS OF PARASITE CONTROL

The protection of animals from parasites is a matter of prophylaxis and treatment. It is evident that an individual here and there will more or less lose sight of the subject of prophylaxis in an interest in treatment, as an occasional practicing veterinarian may do, or will more or less lose sight of the subject of treatment, as an occasional animal husbandman may do. We must not lose sight of either.

In some instances we must put our emphasis on prophylaxis, and, oddly enough, of the domesticated animals it was the allegedly dirty and filthy swine to which the principle of sanitation and cleanliness as a prophylactic measure against parasites was first directed in the swine sanitation system developed by our late lamented and beloved colleague, Dr. Ransom, and applied in the field by Dr. Raffensperger and Mr. Connelly. Brilliant as has been the success of this system, we must not lose sight of the fact even here that prophylaxis will not save a heavily infested animal or bring it to a state of profitable thrift, and that treatment may be the only salvation of the animal and the farmer when prophylaxis has not been undertaken.

On the other hand, as I have stated repeatedly, prophylaxis in the form of sanitation has very definite limits of usefulness, in the present state of our knowledge, in controlling parasites of grazing animals which soil their pasture feed with their feces and thus provide ample material for keeping up a process of reinfestation. It is still difficult to see how we can evade the strongyle parasites with their high egg-output, their rapid development to egg-producing maturity in the host, and their habit of ascending pasture grasses and so ensuring entry into their hosts. No pasture rotation system which we have been able to develop with any reasonable investment in pastures and fences has yet served to control stomach worms in sheep over most of the United States, and it is only under the fast-disappearing conditions of wide, free range in the dry air and hot sunlight of the western states that changes of pasture and light stocking have served to control these worms. As adjuncts to treatment, light stocking and pasture rotation are valuable, but medicinal treatment is still the sheet anchor which keeps our sheep industry from drifting onto the rocks of disaster from stomach worms and many other parasites.



The difficulties of prophylaxis in connection with strongyles apply quite as much in connection with the filarids and spirurids with their many intermediate hosts. It is not yet clear how we can prevent our animals from eating insects and similar things or being bitten by them.

#### PARASITES OF HORSES

*Nematodes:* Horses are infested with many kinds of strongyles and often with large numbers of worms of several sorts. Some of these worms are blood-suckers; all of them probably tend to produce unthriftiness, in some cases going on to cachexia. There is a fairly large and growing body of evidence indicating that when wormy horses are treated for worms with one of the dependable anthelmintics, the animals will often make decided gains in weight and condition. Foals raised under special conditions to protect them from parasites have been reported as weighing 100 pounds more than foals of the same age not so raised. Thus far sanitation and anthelmintic treatment have been profitable.

One of the interesting developments in this connection is the work done by Schwartz, Price and McIntosh, in the Zoological Division, in the development of a manure-box which would ensure the destruction of all worm eggs and larvae in horse and cow manure as a result of self-heating. Preliminary studies on manure piles showed that parasite eggs and larvae were present and alive in the outer 4 to 6 inches of the piles, but that they were killed by the high temperature prevailing in the central portion under the peripheral layer of manure. Nature had never contemplated the manure pile in connection with the evolution of the horse and horse parasites, and the parasites were not adapted to the high temperatures of the central part of such piles. Only those parasites which were in the air-cooled periphery of the pile could survive.

Even this peripheral layer of parasitic material made it unsafe to spread manure from these piles onto fields where horses grazed. To make the manure safe for such use it was necessary to prevent air-cooling of the periphery. This was accomplished by building a manure-box with double walls and a double bottom, of tongue-and-groove lumber on a two-by-four-inch timber frame, filling the four-inch space formed by the frame between the double walls and double bottom with sawdust, and putting on a tight lid made of two layers of  $\frac{7}{8}$ -inch boards. In this box

the heat spontaneously generated was held at the top, bottom and sides and all parasite eggs and larvae were killed. The temperatures attained were up to 170° F. After being held two weeks in such boxes, manure could be spread safely on pastures occupied by horses.

The indications from our present knowledge are to the effect that horses evolved on the dry plains, and that their parasites are hardy worms adapted to long survival under the conditions of dryness and cold in the plains of the North Temperate Zone. Raffensperger has found that from manure exposed in the field to the dry air and to the winters with prolonged periods of sub-zero temperature at Miles City, Montana, he could isolate the typical long-tailed larvae of horse strongyles after two years of such exposure. A further illustration of the hardiness of these larvae is the fact that he could isolate them from the dust on a window-sill of a barn. This latter observation indicates that these larvae, and probably third-stage ensheathed larvae of many kinds of strongyles, may be blown for long distances, probably miles, and that wind-blown infection may be important in the spread of parasitic worms. In the writer's personal experience horses are usually loaded with parasites regardless of whether the horse is in the wet portions of the eastern United States, or in the Middle West, or on the prairies of Colorado and Montana, or in the tropics. Some of the above findings show why they are so abundant under such adverse conditions: they are "tough customers."

#### PARASITES OF CATTLE

As regards the subject of parasites of cattle, the writer selects for first consideration the topic of anaplasmosis. In some recent experiments, Rees, of the Zoological Division, working at Jeanerette, Louisiana, has found that anaplasmosis, and also piroplasmosis, can be transmitted from an infected animal to a susceptible animal by pricking the ear of the infected animal with a lancet and then pricking the ear of the susceptible animal with the same lancet. This leads us to some speculation on the subject of the transmission of anaplasmosis.

On first sight one might conclude that since anaplasmosis is capable of transmission by a lancet prick, it would appear probable that mechanical transmission by biting insects, such as the biting flies, might be a mode of transmitting anaplasmosis. However, the fact that piroplasmosis also is capable of trans-

mission by a lancet prick might be interpreted in the same way to indicate that mechanical transmission by biting insects might be a mode of transmitting piroplasmosis. Against this idea is the fact that the eradication of the cattle fever tick, *Boophilus annulatus*, results in the eradication of piroplasmosis in the United States, and that all other agencies of transmission of piroplasmosis may be disregarded.

These data leave us with the following hypotheses:

Anaplasmosis may be transmitted, as a rule, by various species of ticks in the United States, these ticks including *B. annulatus* and one or more other species.

Anaplasmosis may be transmitted, as a rule, by one or more species of ticks in the United States, and also by biting arthropods other than ticks, such as biting flies.

In favor of the first hypothesis, tick transmission, and against the second hypothesis, insect transmission, is the fact that anaplasmosis is known to be transmitted by several species of ticks; *B. annulatus* is evidently a carrier of anaplasmosis, as well as piroplasmosis, in the range of this tick in the United States. The occurrence of anaplasmosis in the United States ranges also out of the area now occupied by *B. annulatus*, but always in the range of various other ticks, although its distribution does not appear to coincide with the known distribution of any one species of tick, thereby suggesting that there are at least two tick hosts other than *Boophilus*; and all of the blood parasites grouped as relatives of *Anaplasma* are known to be transmitted by ticks and in no other way aside from mechanical transmission by instruments of one sort and another, no biting flies ever having been incriminated as carriers.

There is a decided inclination on the part of veterinarians in the United States at present to favor the hypothesis that biting Diptera are responsible for the spread of anaplasmosis outside of the cattle fever tick area. There is at present absolutely no evidence based on carefully controlled experiments to substantiate this belief, and it is probably based largely on the obsessive belief that *B. annulatus* is the only carrier of protozoan blood parasites of cattle in this country. It is perfectly possible that biting Diptera are factors of major importance in the transmission of anaplasmosis, but we must recognize that this possibility has no evidence, other than theoretical, to support it, and that all established evidence, as well as much theoretical evidence, favors the idea of tick transmission. It is possible that

biting flies may at times transmit anaplasmosis or piroplasmosis, but the presumption from the available evidence would be that such a mode of transmission was unimportant. The statements that ticks have not been found on cattle suffering from anaplasmosis can not be taken as very significant. It is not easy to find ticks on cattle unless they are numerous and well developed, and it is possible for ticks to transmit a disease and drop off before the host animal is examined. It is no rare thing for an owner to believe that his animals have no ticks, lice or other parasites, when such things are actually present. It is especially difficult to detect the larvae and nymphs of ticks, and these stages may be the transmitters of anaplasmosis.

At present, the evidence indicates that the possibility that there are ticks other than *B. annulatus* which transmit anaplasmosis in the United States is one which deserves major attention. We should first of all incriminate ticks or exculpate them, and the investigations in the Zoological Division have been confined entirely to this line of attack. If ticks are exculpated, other lines of attack can be taken up later. However, the fact that *Boophilus*, *Rhipicephalus*, *Ixodes* and *Hyalomma* have all been reported as carriers of anaplasmosis, and that all these tick genera, except *Hyalomma*, are represented in the United States, and that we have here tick genera other than those named, should make one careful about disregarding the tick hypothesis in favor of an entirely unsupported hypothesis of transmission by biting Diptera. So little work has been done on blood Protozoa and tick carriers in this country that it is safer to assume that we have undiscovered Protozoa and tick vectors than to assume that we do not have these things.

Since the above discussion of ticks as carriers was written, Dr. Rees has reported to the writer that in a carefully checked experiment he has successfully transmitted anaplasmosis from an infected animal by engorging larvae of *Rhipicephalus sanguineus* on it and then transferring them as nymphs to a susceptible animal, the latter developing anaplasmosis about 30 days later. The ticks had engorged and dropped off more than three weeks before the disease appeared. This achievement, for which Dr. Rees deserves great credit, points to the necessity for further work. This tick alone could not account for anaplasmosis in the area which is outside the area ranged by *Boophilus*. It is probable that we shall incriminate at least two more species of ticks before we are through. If we do we shall



have a tick problem of the first magnitude on our hands. *Boophilus*, a one-host tick, was the easiest of all ticks to eradicate. It will be a different story if we have to deal with two- and three-host ticks occurring in different stages on rodents, carnivores and sundry other animals. If we are to dip, we shall need new dipping procedures. We can draw no simple quarantine line on one tick of southern distribution, for anaplasmosis is scattered from coast to coast and from the South to Kansas or north of Kansas. It looks at this time as if we might have a large job on our hands to control anaplasmosis. Taking the problem as it stands, one might surmise that control will be most easily effected by serological diagnosis, if that is practical, and the disposal of infected animals by slaughter under prescribed conditions, but we shall need more information before we can propose our control measures.

*Flukes:* The large liver fluke of cattle, *Fascioloides magna*, is the cause of condemnations of cattle livers, a serious matter at a time when there is a considerable demand for liver for the treatment of pernicious anemia, and the more serious when stockmen are none too prosperous. Apparently the damage from liver condemnations because of this fluke and the common sheep liver fluke is in excess of \$1,000,000 annually. The fact that we did not know the life history of this large cattle fluke left us without the basic information on which to formulate prophylactic measures. Last spring, Dr. Sinitsin, of the Zoological Division, spent some time at Houston, Texas, investigating this problem, and found that the intermediate host of this fluke is a snail known as *Galba bulimoides techella*. With this information it will be possible to undertake control measures to prevent losses from this fluke.

#### PARASITES OF SHEEP

*Nematodes:* The measures for the control of such nematodes as the sheep stomach worm, *Haemonchus contortus*, and the sheep hookworm have fallen into two categories. One is medicinal treatment and the other prophylaxis in the way of light stocking, pasture rotation and similar things. In general, sheep on valuable land must be protected by medicinal treatment, since they must be stocked heavily enough to pay for the use of the land by sheep. and with heavy stocking there will be losses from worms unless such treatments are given. The anthelmintics which have been found effective in the work of Hall,

Shillinger, Curtice and Wright, in the Zoological Division, and of Guberlet, Schlingman and others, elsewhere, have included the copper sulphate solution, copper sulphate and nicotin sulphate solution (the CuNic solution of Curtice), tetrachlorethylene, and carbon tetrachlorid, and other workers have reported favorably on nicotin sulphate alone and on iodine preparations. Curtice has found that the four drugs first named can be given with safety under ordinary conditions as often as every two weeks throughout the year, and has carried sheep under such conditions for two years. Wright found that the copper sulphate solution and tetrachlorethylene could be given as often as once every week without injury to the sheep and has carried them as long as a year under such conditions, but carbon tetrachlorid could not be given once a week without injury, the sheep dying in the course of 33 to 34 weeks. Curtice, in Virginia, and Nighbert, in Missouri, found that dosing sheep once every three weeks from spring through fall was sufficient to control stomach worms, but in Mississippi Curtice found it impossible to control losses by this method and lost 80 per cent of his lamb crop under such treatment. Control was effected by treating once every two weeks, and it was found advisable to treat throughout the year. Eradication has not yet been attained through this method of control. As a control measure it will be necessary to treat sheep as often as necessary in the East, Middle West and South, and in irrigated fields and rich mountain valleys in much of the West and Southwest. In a few instances sheepmen can still take advantage of wide range in dry areas as a control measure for parasites, and such rotation as is possible will be helpful.

A development which promises to afford us, for the first time, detailed and rational control measures for the small sheep lungworm, *Synthesetocaulus capillaris*, is the finding by the Hobmaiers that this worm uses snails as intermediate hosts. It gives another reason for snail destruction. In this connection, Dr. Karl F. Meyer told me, a few days ago, that Dr. and Mrs. Hobmaier will be in this country very soon, and that Dr. Hobmaier is to work at the Hooper Foundation. In view of the important contributions the Hobmaiers have made to our knowledge of lungworms, we may congratulate ourselves, and California in particular, on this addition to our ranks.

*Flukes:* We owe our first information as to the snail host of the common sheep liver fluke, *Fasciola hepatica*, in the United

States to our Oregon colleagues, Doctors Simms and Shaw, who found that *Galba bulimoides* was the snail host in that state. Soon afterwards Sinitsin found that *G. b. techella* was the snail host for Louisiana. A survey by Dr. Sinitsin indicates that *G. bulimoides* is the snail host for the West Coast and that *G. b. techella* is the host for the South and Southwest outside of Florida; *G. cubensis* is the probable host in Florida, although this has not been experimentally demonstrated. Apparently a different snail must carry liver flukes in the Rocky Mountain region, and there may be other snails in the regions where one snail host has been found.

Knowing the snail hosts, it has been possible to inaugurate a campaign for the control of liver flukes in this country. The Zoological Division placed Dr. Jay in California to begin this work, knowing that it could depend on the enthusiastic cooperation of the energetic Californian. This dependence has proved to be well placed, and the State, University and College authorities and the sheepmen have given the most cordial assistance and support in this work. The plan adopted consisted in treating sheep for liver flukes with carbon tetrachlorid in 1-cc doses and attacking the snails with copper sulphate. This program has been carried out with brilliant success and to the great satisfaction of the sheepmen. Dr. Jay promptly ran into certain losses from carbon tetrachlorid which he immediately associated with the feed conditions. His experience indicates that sheep on pasture on a sustaining ration tolerate carbon tetrachlorid very well, but sheep taken off pasture and put on a fattening ration are not good risks; in such flocks the losses may reach 10 per cent. At present Dr. Jay recommends that sheep on feed be returned to a sustaining ration on pasture for a few days before and after treatment.

In killing snails, copper sulphate crystals in sacks may be put in the spring at the headwaters of small streams, or broadcast as a powder mixed with sand, lime or land plaster over wet areas. The kill of snails is very high and in areas where the sheep have been treated with carbon tetrachlorid and the streams and wet areas treated with copper sulphate the losses have been stopped. Draining, filling in or fencing off wet areas where snails breed are supplementary measures to be applied as indicated.

Up to the present time, no effort has been made to treat cattle for liver flukes in this country. The flukes cause a permanent

damage to the livers, the bile-ducts becoming calcified, a thing which does not happen with sheep, or at least only exceptionally, and we have little clinical distomiasis in cattle. We cannot salvage the livers by treatment, and the animals usually do not need treatment. Moreover, cattle are not good risks for carbon tetrachlorid. Milking cattle do not tolerate the drug, calves tolerate it rather well, and other cattle are intermediate in their reactions. Consequently, efforts at the control of liver flukes in cattle have been directed towards snail destruction with copper sulphate and the elimination of their breeding places by draining, filling or fencing off wet areas.

#### PARASITES OF SWINE

*Nematodes:* The swine sanitation system developed by Ransom has been very successful in preventing losses from swine ascarids and filth-borne diseases. It will not cure wormy swine, and the veterinarian still has a role to fill in the treatment of such animals. However, prevention is the important thing here, and if the veterinarian encourages the use of this sanitation system and the breeding of pure-bred swine, he will help to build up a more prosperous live stock industry which will require his services in its protection. An unprofitable swine industry dealing in scrub animals makes little business or profit for the veterinarian. The county agent who promotes disease prevention and helps to make the swine industry profitable is helping the practicing veterinarian and deserves the cooperation of the veterinarian.

During the past five years the Zoological Division has been working on an adaptation of the swine sanitation system to southern conditions in order to control the kidney worms prevalent in southern swine. These worms cause losses amounting to almost 30 cents a head in condemnations at the slaughter-house. During the past year Dr. Nighbert, of the Zoological Division, reports that in the region of Moultrie, Georgia, the swine raised under the sanitation system weighed 29 pounds more when 50 days younger than swine not raised under this system, and there was a distinctly smaller loss, 13 to 46 per cent less, from condemnations of livers, kidneys, leaf lard, and other parts because of kidney worms in the sanitation swine. It will be necessary to make further modifications in the original system to meet southern conditions, but much has been accomplished. Spindler, at Moultrie, finds that kidney worm larvae survive longest in



such trash as corn husks. In the South the pigs can be farrowed on clean pasture in spring and fall, and the northern equipment of farrowing-houses for spring farrowing is unnecessary.

Another development of importance in connection with swine parasites is the finding by the Hobmaiers, in Europe, that earthworms serve as the intermediate hosts of swine lungworms. This work has been confirmed by Schwartz, of the Zoological Division, who finds *Helodrilus foetidus*, the earthworm which is so common about manure and in dirty barnyards and similar places, to be an excellent carrier. This life history enables us to plan control measures looking towards divorcing earthworms from swine manure or swine from earthworms.

#### PARASITES OF POULTRY

In recent years Dr. Cram and Miss Jones, of the Zoological Division, have contributed a number of life histories of poultry parasites, the former supplying a half dozen life histories of bird spirurids, thereby doubling our knowledge of this subject, and the latter adding some new life histories and numerous new hosts for the bird tapeworms. These findings incriminate numerous beetles and some grasshoppers, cockroaches, sowbugs and snails as intermediate hosts for these parasites. Their findings show that screening against flies is not necessarily protective against intermediate hosts, as some of the smaller beetle hosts can pass through a mesh fine enough to keep out house flies.

#### PARASITES OF WILD ANIMALS

Developments in the past indicate that we shall not have adequate knowledge for the protection of our live stock unless we take into consideration the parasites of wild animals. It might be said in passing that man derives some of his parasites from domesticated and wild animals, and domesticated animals derive some of their parasites from man. However, we must take into consideration the parasites of rodents, carnivores, and such ruminants as deer, in protecting our domesticated animals, as some of the parasites of these animals transmit to our domesticated animals and may demand consideration in our protective measures. Some of our most important parasites of domesticated animals came from the wild animals on this continent, and one need only mention the large liver fluke of cattle, the fringed tapeworm of sheep, the nodular worm of sheep, the swine kidney worm, and the poultry gapeworm to illustrate this

point. The veterinarian is not doing his share in the investigation of diseases of wild animals, and is taking too little interest in the subject. It is unwise to leave this field to the zoologist and bacteriologist; we should be in it with them.

Parasitism is not a static and fixed thing. Parasites are constantly adapting themselves to new hosts as opportunity offers and under modern conditions of transportation new opportunities are constantly being offered. We find in our domesticated animals every year parasites previously unknown from them, and it is well within the bounds of possibility that we shall yet find important parasites still unknown to us. Our present problem in live stock parasitism is not an ancient one, but is a new one brought about by modern conditions.

#### DISCUSSION

The above report shows that we are moving ahead towards the control of certain parasites. At least, we are moving in our knowledge of what should be done in regard to certain things. Translating our scientific findings into farm practice is another matter. There is always a lag between our knowledge and our practice, and as far as parasitology is concerned the veterinarian has an important role in bringing into practice the new discoveries which come to him in his journals and at his meetings. He is the middle man between the laboratory and the farm in the matter of disease control, and can well afford to take seriously his role of catalyst in bringing about a favorable reaction on the part of the farmer to new ideas which are convertible into profit for the farmer and a better business for the veterinarian. The books of the scientist show a certain profit from his work of the past few years. That profit must be invested by the scientist in new research, but it is up to the veterinarian to invest his share of that scientific profit in a way which will convert it into a profitable live stock industry and a profitable veterinary practice.

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#### Interested Visitor at Los Angeles

Dr. A. M. Wahby, of Gizeh, Egypt, member of the Egyptian Educational Mission, who has been in the United States for a number of months, with headquarters at the Royal Legation of Egypt, in Washington, D. C., was an interested visitor at the meeting.

**AMERICAN VETERINARY MEDICAL ASSOCIATION**  
**Proceedings of the Sixty-seventh Annual Meeting, Los**  
**Angeles, California, August 26 to 29, 1930**

**TUESDAY MORNING, August 26, 1930**

The first general session of the sixty-seventh annual meeting of the American Veterinary Medical Association, held at the Ambassador Hotel, Los Angeles, Calif., August 26-29, 1930, convened at 10:45 a. m., Dr. T. H. Ferguson, of Lake Geneva, Wis., presiding.

**PRESIDENT FERGUSON:** The sixty-seventh annual meeting of the American Veterinary Medical Association is now in session.

We will be led in prayer by Reverend John F. Fisher, dean of the School of Religion, University of Southern California.

**Invocation**

**REV. JOHN F. FISHER:** Shall we join in prayer?

Our Gracious God and Heavenly Father, we, Thy creatures, creatures of Thy hand, created in Thine image to have fellowship and communion with Thee, and live and move and have our being in Thee, we desire that all of our work shall be begun, continued and ended in Thee.

As these men and women, members of this Association, gather for their annual meeting, we pray that Thy blessing may be upon them and that the purpose for which they have gathered may be greatly promoted under Thy blessing. We thank Thee for the work of this Association. We thank Thee that Thou hast given us dominion over the works of Thy hand, the birds of the air, the fishes of the sea, the cattle and all that is upon the face of the earth, and that Thou has given us the intelligence which enables us to be co-workers with Thee in the development and the perfection of the creatures whom Thou hast made.

We thank Thee for the benevolent work of this organization that they so far promote the interests of humanity in the work which they are doing. We pray that more and more they may feel that they have a mission of God and are making a great contribution to the work which Thou art performing in uplifting Thy creatures and may they feel that in their great profession they are co-workers of God. So, during this session, may Thy blessing be upon them, as they contribute the results of their

researches and of their wisdom to this great subject. May all their accomplishments be so blessed that the work of the Association may everywhere be promoted and the welfare of mankind thus advanced under Thy blessing.

We ask these blessings in the name of Jesus Christ, our Lord. Amen.

PRESIDENT FERGUSON: We will now listen to an address of welcome by Honorable Frank L. Shaw, member of the Los Angeles County Board of Supervisors.

Mr. Shaw. (Applause)

### Addresses of Welcome

HON. FRANK L. SHAW: Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen: Los Angeles County is proud to have this meeting here. We think it is one of the most important meetings that has ever been held in our county. It is an honor to be here to welcome such a valuable class of experts, who are doing much in every walk of life as your profession is.

Zapoleon, a noted food economist, tells us: "Animal husbandry is a major branch of American industry. The conversion of meat animals into food and industrial by-products is the leading manufacturing industry of the United States."

This state, and this county particularly, are honored by your presence, and we welcome the sixty-seventh annual meeting of the American Veterinary Medical Association as one of the most important held here. We are proud of you. We are proud of those of your number who have pioneered in veterinary work in California and Los Angeles County, a county which is equally as proud of its cooperation and understanding of your work.

The eminent men who go to make up your vitally important profession have left and are leaving behind them astounding records of service. It is an empty gesture for me, a layman, to attempt to describe to you the extent and value of your work. But I have a great appreciation of it. The tremendous losses from disease and waste in our domestic animal life have decreased only through the veterinarian's efforts. Figures given me for California for 1929, showing the extent of your work in this state alone, are indicative of the nation's need for your genius and the growth of your profession.

Knowing personally of the crying need for intelligence in appreciating the stupendous work of veterinarians, I was shocked to learn from doctors here that in all the United States there are



few young men interesting themselves in this work. I am told that in 1928 only 143 men were graduated as veterinarians; in 1929 only 142, and this year only 178 were graduated. It is up to the veterinary profession to preserve the veterinary profession. Look into the future and, for the good of civilization, stir the younger generation to follow in your noble footsteps!

If the veterinarians do not keep in the advance, what medical profession will? As a layman this is the message I feel justified in bringing you: Protection for our animal husbandry is impossible without the veterinarian! For the economic prosperity of our country give us more veterinarians!

Los Angeles County recognizes and pays cheerful tribute to the profession. It congratulates your high standards. It has and will continue to encourage your work. Los Angeles County is behind your justified efforts to gain universal recognition and appreciation which will swell your ranks with young men to carry on your service and work in the future.

You have every right to lay claim to high honor from this civilization which you have so benefited. The veterinarians have been pathfinders for the medical doctors to follow.

Here in California we boast of one of the finest veterinary organizations to be found anywhere in the world. I am sure you will pardon the lack of modesty on my part, but I am proud that this organization is our own County Veterinary Department which, I am informed by authorities, is without counterpart in the United States.

And now, in closing, believe me when I say you have in Los Angeles County an enthusiastic community, alert to the great work and need of the veterinarian.

We welcome you here and hope that this will be one of your greatest meetings and, as all others who come to California, some day we hope you may be one of us.

I thank you. (Applause)

PRESIDENT FERGUSON: We will now listen to an address of welcome by Mr. Bruce A. Findlay, manager of the Exploitation and Public Relations Department of the Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce. Mr. Findlay is pinch-hitting for Mr. J. A. H. Kerr, who is unable to be present.

MR. BRUCE A. FINDLAY: Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen: On behalf of the Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce, an institution which has for many years been vitally and actively interested in the type of thing that the American Veterinary

Medical Association is interested in, we welcome you to our fair city and to our county.

We feel we have a particular claim upon such an association as yours for we offer a field of study that is, perhaps, unique in its kind in the country. We not only have unusual climate in southern California, especially in Los Angeles, but we have unusual opportunities in other lines. You will perhaps find here the widest assortment of the objects of your study that you can find any place. I shall enumerate a few of them in passing. If anyone leaves Los Angeles County without a feeling that he has had an opportunity to see animal husbandry and its allied branches to the fullest extent, I think it is perhaps his own fault and certainly the Chamber of Commerce can not be charged with dereliction in this particular duty.

We not only have here in southern California, I am told by those who are in a position to know, the greatest industry of commercial rabbit-raising—I do not refer to the competition with farms, where you try to get rid of rabbits—that perhaps you could find any place. We have a lion farm, should your interests delve into that field. We have a goldfish farm, should you be able, by the wildest stretch of the imagination, to include that as an object of your study. We also have a monkey farm. Perhaps that is not peculiar to Los Angeles, for you will find that type of farm in many cities. (Laughter) We have an ostrich farm and an alligator farm. We even have a butterfly farm and it is being developed and is prospering. We have poultry farms. We also have a goat farm, which is not particularly significant of Los Angeles as apart from any other city either. (Laughter) And we have sheep farms, which can be found in any great city in or out of the animal-raising class.

The Chamber of Commerce is a business institution and, as such, we welcome representatives of so great a business as animal husbandry and its allied groups represent.

Modern civilization has wrought a great many changes in a great many ways that some of you laymen hardly realize and recognize.

Sometime ago, in New York City, a questionnaire was sent out to a great many thousands of schoolchildren, asking them if they knew where milk came from and the sources of it. Thousands of replies were turned in about the cow. Many of the children had never seen a cow. It resulted, a little while later, in New York City placing in the museum in Central Park, several cows,

that the children of New York City might see them. It hardly seems possible that civilization could have moved along to such an extent as that, but those are absolute facts.

Other thousands of children believed that milk came out of cans, as do many of the modern husbands, perhaps, in the modern homes of today. (Laughter)

With the shifting of population, from the source of its meat and its animal products, to the city, over long distances, your problems have become more acute. In fact, fifty years ago the veterinarian's job was simple compared with his task of today. With that shifting and with that developing, and the complexity of modern life, has come an opportunity to your profession, and it is only as an intelligent, enlightened public opinion supports the ideals and the objectives that such a group as your own are carrying out that the dreams, the hopes and aspirations that are yours and, certainly, in the heart of every true veterinarian may be realized.

We appreciate your research work, as Supervisor Shaw has said. We appreciate the contribution that the veterinarian is making to American life and to the health and enjoyment of our people, for you and I are the custodians of the health problem. We are pleased to pay our respects, as a business institution, to the United States Bureau of Animal Industry. We are pleased to pay our respects to the California Division of Animal Industry, and we are particularly pleased to pay our respects, from the very intimate and close association and knowledge of the work being done, to the Los Angeles County group, and especially to Dr. L. M. Hurt, and his very effective and efficient group, who work not against, but with, the animal industry.

I want to caution you about one thing. When you are inspecting some of our local plants, and some of our local poultry yards, examine very carefully what you see, for not infrequently does a local poultry-raiser find a cherubim mixed in with the rest of the flock.

We hope that you will find time, not only to see what we have here in the way of your profession, but that you will take time to visit some of the sights of interest. If our institution can help you, we will be only too pleased and proud to have you call upon us.

We are not, perhaps, in the situation of the man who was riding through northern Texas and made the comment, from his Pullman, "I always like to travel through northern Texas

because one look out of the window in the morning takes care of the entire day." (Laughter)

Thank you. (Applause)

PRESIDENT FERGUSON: We will now listen to the response to the address of welcome, which is to be made by Dr. Robert S. MacKellar, of New York City. Dr. MacKellar. (Applause)

### Response to Addresses of Welcome

DR. ROBERT S. MACKELLAR: Mr. President, Honored Guests, Ladies and Gentlemen: We have just listened to two splendid addresses of welcome and if first impressions are correct, as they generally are, it augurs well for this wonderful convention of the American Veterinary Medical Association.

This is our third visit to the sunny land of California. The first time was in 1910, in San Francisco; the second time, five years later, was in Oakland and now, after a lapse of fifteen years, we are convening this morning in this wonderful city of Los Angeles. They call it the city of "lost angels," but I make bold to assert that all the angels are not lost, because we have heard about some of the cherubims. And when we, through necessity, have to leave this great city, I am sure that each and every one of us will do so with regret.

The growth of this wonderful city of Los Angeles has been phenomenal and its progress is equally so.

Speaking about progress reminds me of the archeological expedition which was excavating an ancient ruin in Egypt, said to be about eight thousand years old. On delving deep into this ruin, a tablet was discovered, on which was depicted an ancient milking a cow. The only difference from the modern way of performing this operation was that the ancient sat behind the cow with the cow's tail around his neck. The deduction from this is that we have progressed only one-quarter of the way around the cow since then. (Laughter) But this does not apply to Los Angeles, because I know that here they are making modern milking machinery and even though they have not progressed all the way around the cow, they have gotten a long distance around her so far.

Honored sirs, I recall an incident that happened when we first met in California, when the Mayor of San Francisco made the address of welcome and that address of welcome was responded to by the late Dr. John G. Rutherford, who was then Veterinary Director General of Canada, and the Mayor very graciously



extended us all the privileges of the town and then dramatically presented us with the keys to the city. Maybe now there are some present who were there at that meeting, twenty years ago, who remember what Dr. Rutherford said in return. It seems that the Mayor had to leave the convention suddenly, as he was called away to Sacramento on official business. He excused himself by saying that he would like to tarry with us but could not. Dr. Rutherford warned him that he had better not stay out too late, for, on returning, he might find himself locked out, as we had possession of the keys to the city.

Now, gentlemen, we ask you to spend all the time you can with us. You are more than welcome to attend our sessions and we also extend the invitation to any of the citizens of Los Angeles County to be with us in our deliberations. I am sure that you will find them interesting and maybe instructive.

I take great pleasure in thanking you and, through you, the citizens of southern California, especially the County of Los Angeles, for your hearty welcome.

I thank you. (Applause)

PRESIDENT FERGUSON: The next order of business is the President's address.

President Ferguson read his prepared address.

(Printed on p. 426.)

PRESIDENT FERGUSON: We will next have the presentation and adoption of the minutes of the 1929 meeting.

SECRETARY HOSKINS: Mr. President and Members: I have here the various numbers of the JOURNAL in which were published the proceedings of our 1929 convention. I offer them to you in this form in lieu of reading them at this time.

PRESIDENT FERGUSON: What is your pleasure, gentlemen?

DR. H. C. H. KERNKAMP: I move that the minutes be accepted and adopted as printed.

DR. R. S. MacKELLAR: I second the motion.

PRESIDENT FERGUSON: It has been moved and seconded that we adopt the minutes as published in the JOURNAL. Any discussion?

The motion was put to a vote and carried.

SECRETARY HOSKINS: There will be no report from the Executive Board at this time. The report will be made at the afternoon session.

PRESIDENT FERGUSON: Dr. Hurt, Chairman of the Local Committee, wishes to make some announcements.

. . . . . Announcements by Dr. Hurt. . . . .

PRESIDENT FERGUSON: We will stand recessed until two o'clock.

. . . . . The meeting recessed at 11:25 a. m. . . . .

#### RECESS

### TUESDAY AFTERNOON, August 26, 1930

The second general session was called to order at 2:30 p. m., by President Ferguson.

PRESIDENT FERGUSON: The first item of business is the report of the Executive Board.

#### REPORT OF EXECUTIVE BOARD

SECRETARY HOSKINS: At the meeting in Detroit, a year ago, several amendments to the Constitution and By-laws were introduced. As you know, all amendments must go before the Executive Board for approval, or otherwise, and action on an amendment cannot be taken until one year after it has been introduced.

The following amendments are approved by the Executive Board and recommended to the Association:

Article V, Section 2, of the Constitution now reads:

The President shall preside at all meetings of the Association and shall deliver an address at the regular annual meeting. He shall appoint all committees and shall be ex officio a member of each standing committee. He shall appoint those officers whose appointments are not otherwise provided for and perform such duties as properly devolve upon a president. No president shall be eligible for re-election to that office.

It has been proposed to amend this section to read as follows:

The President shall preside at all meetings of the Association and shall deliver an address at the regular annual meeting. He shall appoint all committees and shall be ex officio a member of the Executive Board and of each standing committee. He shall appoint those officers whose appointments are not otherwise provided for and perform such duties as properly devolve upon a president. No president shall be eligible to re-election to that office.

The Executive Board has approved the amendment and recommends that the section be amended as proposed. The only change is that the amended section provides that the President shall be an ex-officio member of the Executive Board.

Mr. President, I move the adoption of the amendment.

DR. C. E. COTTON: I second the motion.

PRESIDENT FERGUSON: It has been regularly moved and seconded that the amendment, as read, be adopted. Is there any discussion? (No response)

. . . The motion was put to a vote and carried. . . .

SECRETARY HOSKINS: Article V, Section 7, of the Constitution now reads:

There shall be an executive board consisting of one member-at-large and one member from each Executive Board district that shall be created as hereinafter provided. (By-laws, Article 10.)

It has been proposed to amend this section to read as follows:

There shall be an executive board consisting of one member-at-large and one member from each Executive Board district that shall be created as hereinafter provided, the immediate past president and the president (ex officio). (By-laws, Article 10.)

In other words, this Section, as it is proposed to amend it, provides for the addition to the Executive Board of two ex-officio members, namely, the President and the immediate Past President.

Mr. President, I move the adoption of the amendment.

DR. T. E. MUNCE: I second the motion.

PRESIDENT FERGUSON: It has been moved by Dr. Hoskins and seconded by Dr. Munce that we adopt the amendment as read. Is there any discussion?

DR. J. P. IVERSON: I would like to inquire, and I am sure the Secretary can explain it briefly, why it was decided that the two additional members should be ex-officio?

PRESIDENT FERGUSON: Dr. Hoskins will explain that.

SECRETARY HOSKINS: The only other way that they could possibly be made members would be by election.

DR. IVERSON: All right, sir.

PRESIDENT FERGUSON: Any further discussion? (No response)

. . . The motion was put to a vote and carried. . . .

SECRETARY HOSKINS: The next amendment involves Article 12, Section 1, of the By-laws, which now reads as follows:

The Association shall be divided into the following sections:

- A. General Practice
- B. Sanitary Science and Food Hygiene
- C. Education and Research
- D. Small Animals
- E. Poultry

The Executive Board may make additional sections as deemed expedient.

It has been proposed to amend Section 1 and the change that is proposed is one that involves new names for two of the sections of the Association. Section 1, amended as proposed, would read:

The Association shall be divided into the following sections:

- A. General Practice
- B. Disease Control and Food Hygiene
- C. Experimental Pathology
- D. Small Animals
- E. Poultry

The Executive Board may make additional sections as deemed expedient.

This particular amendment was very carefully studied by the Executive Board and the advice asked of quite a number of our members who are particularly interested in sectional work, including the officers of the sections. At the meeting of the Executive Board, held in Chicago, in December, 1929, the following action was taken:

It was moved by Dr. Hilton, and seconded by Dr. Merillat, that the Executive Board recommend to the Association that the present "Section on Education and Research" be designated as the "Section on Research."

You will note that the recommendation of the Executive Board is not identical with the amendment as originally proposed. That, of course, is perfectly in order. The next action was:

It was moved by Dr. Cary, and seconded by Dr. Hilton, that the Executive Board recommend that no change be made in the name of the present "Section on Sanitary Science and Food Hygiene."

So the recommendation of the Board is to make a change in the name of one section only, namely the present "Section on Education and Research" and call it the "Section on Research."

Mr. President, I move the adoption of the amendment as recommended by the Executive Board.

DR. N. F. WILLIAMS: I second the motion.

PRESIDENT FERGUSON: It has been duly moved and seconded that this amendment, as recommended, be adopted. Any discussion? (No response)

. . . The motion was put to a vote and carried. . . .

SECRETARY HOSKINS: The fourth amendment that was proposed involves Article 5, Section 1, of the By-laws, which now read as follows:

There shall be a membership fee of five dollars (\$5.00). The annual dues of active members, including subscription to the JOURNAL, shall be five dollars (\$5.00), payable in advance on the first day of January.

The proposal was to amend Section 1 so that it would read as follows:

There shall be a membership fee of eight dollars (\$8.00). The annual dues of active members, including subscription to the JOURNAL, shall be eight dollars (\$8.00), payable in advance on the first day of January.

The Executive Board has deferred making a definite recommendation on this amendment. I had expected that Dr. MacKellar, chairman of the Executive Board, would be here to give



you the reasons for deferring action, or deferring a recommendation on this amendment, at this time, but he is not present. Very briefly it is this: There has been quite a change in conditions that involve the veterinary profession, along with everybody else, during the past year. After a very careful study of the general economic situation that has existed for some months, and which may exist for some time to come, the Executive Board thought that it would be wise to postpone raising the dues at this particular time.

The next recommendation from the Executive Board is in connection with resignations of members that have been tendered during the past year. The Executive Board recommends that the following resignations be accepted without prejudice:

Allis, Ned H., Wyalusing, Pa.  
 Backus, N. D., Elyria, Ohio.  
 Ernest, L. B., Kensington, Md.  
 Fincke, Gerald P., Hatboro, Pa.  
 Hagyard, Ed. W., Lexington, Ky.  
 Harrington, C. F., Mitchell, S. Dak.  
 Huelsen, J., New York, N. Y.  
 Huston, Burr R., Detroit, Mich.  
 Hyde, Andrew, Brooklawn, N. J.  
 Jansen, John F., Oneonta, N. Y.  
 Kohler, Daniel R., Boyertown, Pa.  
 Krosch, C. E., Blue Earth, Minn.  
 Larson, H. J., Fergus Falls, Minn.  
 Martin, W. J., Kankakee, Ill.  
 Meyers, Sidney R., Mountain Lake, Minn.  
 Newcomb, H. H., New York, N. Y.  
 Philipson, H., Brandon, Vt.  
 Poole, H. L., Patterson, Calif.  
 Ryder, H. R., Endicott, N. Y.  
 Schultz, C. H., Chicago, Ill.  
 Stevens, H. L., Farmington, Maine.  
 Taylor, J. R., Chicago, Ill.  
 Thomson, Wm., Vancouver, Brit. Col.

We have the reasons for the tendering of the majority of these resignations, although in a few cases no reasons were given. A number of them are for financial reasons; several have retired from active veterinary work, or have gone into other pursuits. Ill health is given as the reason in three cases.

Mr. President, I move that the resignations of the members whose names were just read be accepted.

PRESIDENT FERGUSON: Is there a second to that motion?

DR. MACKELLAR: I second the motion.

PRESIDENT FERGUSON: It has been moved and seconded that we accept the recommendation of the Executive Board relative to these resignations. Is there any discussion? (No response)

. . . The motion was put to a vote and carried. . . .

SECRETARY HOSKINS: Dr. George W. Browning, of Mobile, Alabama, has tendered his resignation and it is being placed before you separately.

You will recall that I mentioned that the resignations on the previous list were being recommended for acceptance without prejudice. In the case of Dr. Browning it might be said that his resignation is tendered under pressure. Dr. Browning desires to continue selling proprietary remedies in a manner which does not conform to the Code of Ethics of the American Veterinary Medical Association and the Executive Board recommends that his resignation be accepted with full knowledge of the conditions under which the resignation was tendered.

Mr. President, I move that the resignation be accepted.

PRESIDENT FERGUSON: Is there a second?

COL. W. GEO. TURNER: I second the motion.

PRESIDENT FERGUSON: It has been duly moved and seconded that we accept the resignation of Dr. George W. Browning, as recommended by the Executive Board. Is there any discussion? (No response)

The motion was put to a vote and carried.

SECRETARY HOSKINS: That concludes the report of the Executive Board at this time. There will be other reports from the Board later.

DR. O. A. LONGLEY: Would it be possible, or in order, to refer back to that matter of raising the dues, or is it the opinion of the officers that it should not be considered at this meeting at all?

It hardly seems conceivable to a Californian that the matter of 25 cents a month would have any influence on the membership, even in parts of the country where business conditions are not good. Business conditions are due for a change shortly and if this amendment can be adopted so that the increase can take effect on the first of January, by that time the drought conditions will be entirely over and forgotten.

If it is in order, I am ready to submit a motion to get that before the house again for discussion.

PRESIDENT FERGUSON: Do you want to make a motion to reconsider that matter?

DR. LONGLEY: It was not considered at all. There was no recommendation from the Executive Board.

PRESIDENT FERGUSON: Unfortunately Dr. MacKellar was not here to explain the reasons why the Executive Board recommended that the raise not take place at the present.

DR. LONGLEY: Do you want to bring it up again later? I do not want to interfere with the plans.

PRESIDENT FERGUSON: It has already been put before the meeting and acted upon. It would have to be reconsidered, if it were handled at all.

DR. LONGLEY: Is that right? I thought the matter was disposed of with no recommendation from the Executive Board and, therefore, no action taken.

SECRETARY HOSKINS: That is correct.

DR. LONGLEY: There was no vote taken. There was no chance to vote, one way or the other.

PRESIDENT FERGUSON: I understood there was a vote. I will stand corrected.

DR. LONGLEY: As it now stands, it lies there without action. There was no motion to postpone, or lay it on the table, or anything.

DR. COTTON: Under the circumstances it would be advisable at this time to have Dr. MacKellar, as chairman of the Executive Board, explain why the Board recommended that the thing be laid over at the present time.

PRESIDENT FERGUSON: I believe that is a good suggestion. If it is agreeable to the assembly, we will call on Dr. MacKellar to state the reasons.

DR. MACKELLAR: This matter of raising the dues was brought before the Executive Board at our session yesterday afternoon. The matter was thoroughly discussed and the Executive Board came to the conclusion that due to present-day financial conditions it might be well to lay this matter over for another year. Due to the fact that we received information from the Secretary that there are \$3500.00 worth of outstanding dues, and some members owe for two years, it struck us very forcibly that perhaps it was an inadvisable time to raise the dues in this Association. We took no definite action.

I hope that Dr. Longley is right and that conditions throughout the country will improve, and these delinquents will pay their dues, and that the time will soon arrive when we can see our way clear to recommend raising the dues.

DR. J. C. FLYNN: If I understood the report of the Executive Board, as read, it was recommended that there be no action taken on the matter of raising the dues at this time. If that is the case, I move the adoption of the recommendation.

DR. W. J. BUTLER: If this motion is adopted, does it kill the amendment or can it be considered at the next meeting?

PRESIDENT FERGUSON: It kills it at this time, if this motion prevails.

DR. BUTLER: You can't lay it over at this time until the next meeting, can you?

SECRETARY HOSKINS: I will read Section 1, of Article 6, of the Constitution:

Any amendments to this Constitution shall be proposed at an annual meeting, and referred to the Executive Board for recommendation or otherwise; but such amendments shall not be acted upon until the next following annual meeting, nor shall they be adopted finally except by the votes of at least two-thirds of the members present and voting.

This proposal to increase the dues comes under the By-laws, and the By-laws are amended in exactly the same way as provided for amending the Constitution. My understanding is that the Executive Board has made no recommendation to the Association, one way or the other. In other words, the proposed amendment is still under consideration by the Board. If the report of the Board, that no action has been taken up to this time, is taken by you as the equivalent of recommending against the adoption of the amendment, and you approve such an implied recommendation, I understand that the amendment would have to be re-introduced; but by taking no action at this time the amendment remains before the Association and in the hands of the Executive Board for a recommendation, or otherwise, at a later date.

DR. LONGLEY: If that motion now before the house is withdrawn, I will make a motion to refer it back to the Executive Board, and then we will have it in a legal fashion.

SECRETARY HOSKINS: There is no need for a motion to refer it back to the Executive Board because it is still in the hands of the Executive Board.

DR. LONGLEY: It says, as I gathered from what you read, that you must take action at this meeting.

SECRETARY HOSKINS: Not necessarily.

PRESIDENT FERGUSON: Will you read that section again?

Secretary Hoskins read the section again.

DR. LONGLEY: This is the next annual meeting and some action must be taken, as I understand it. I don't want it to die.

DR. D. H. WYATT: It seems we are getting in deep mud on this proposition. There is a motion before the house, but according to Roberts' Rules of Order there are two motions that are always in order: One is a motion to adjourn, and we do not want to ad-



journal, and the other is a motion to lay anything that is before the house on the table.

At this time I move we lay this matter on the table.

DR. BUTLER: I don't think we should lay this matter on the table. I make a substitute motion, in lieu of all pending motions, that this matter be referred to the 1931 meeting.

DR. WYATT: I rise to a point of order. Whenever a motion is made to adjourn, or to lay a matter on the table, that motion has to be considered in preference to anything else.

PRESIDENT FERGUSON: I didn't hear a second to your motion, Dr. Wyatt.

DR. FLYNN: I don't know whether my motion was seconded or not. The body has lost sight of the fact that they are not acting upon any amendment; they are acting upon a report of the Executive Board and the report of that Board, as I understood it, was that it recommended that no action be taken on this matter at this time. That doesn't kill the amendment. It would automatically lie over until the next meeting. That is why I moved the adoption of the report of the Executive Board. We are not acting on the amendment to the Constitution. We are acting on a report from the Executive Board.

PRESIDENT FERGUSON: Who seconded Dr. Flynn's motion?

VOICES: Nobody!

DR. E. T. HALLMAN: I wish to second Dr. Flynn's motion.

PRESIDENT FERGUSON: The motion before the house is the one made by Dr. Flynn, and seconded by Dr. Hallman, to the effect that we accept the report of the Executive Board. Any discussion? (No response)

. . . The motion was put to a vote and carried. . . .

We will now hear the report of the Secretary-Editor, Dr. H. Preston Hoskins.

SECRETARY-EDITOR HOSKINS: The officers, the chairmen of committees, and several others who will be called upon to make reports, have entered into a gentlemen's agreement that they would boil down everything that they have to report. So, instead of reading all of this report, much of which is of a statistical character, I am just going to present a brief summary at this time.

. . . Secretary-Editor Hoskins presented a summary of his prepared report, which is published in full. . . .

## Report of Secretary-Editor

### MR. PRESIDENT AND MEMBERS:

While the past year has not been exceptional in any particular respect, it has been a very busy one. Included in this report there is a table (I), such as we present every year, showing an analysis of our membership, both on a basis of geographical distribution, as well as on a financial basis, namely, the number of members with dues paid and those delinquent for one or two years, as the case may be. This table shows that we have 4526 members\* on the roll at the present time, a larger number than at any previous time in the history of the Association. This is the net result of the splendid work done the past year, as well as during the year previous, particularly by our resident secretaries, in building up the membership in their respective states, provinces and territories.

In one respect this year's table does not show up quite so well as the corresponding report of one year ago. This is from the financial standpoint. The number of members who are reported this year as being delinquent in the payment of their dues is slightly larger, both actually and relatively, than last year. This is undoubtedly directly attributable to the so-called business depression of the past year. Practicing veterinarians, specially those located in our large cities, where small-animal practice is an important item, have felt the pinch. The same can be said of several sections of the country where agricultural conditions have been considerably below par. Many veterinarians report being fairly busy, but collections poor.

It is a pleasure to direct attention to the fact that the states of Delaware, Maine, Utah and Wyoming, the District of Columbia, the territory of Alaska, the Canal Zone, Porto Rico and Mexico are being reported as having all members with dues paid to date. This is further indicated in table I, by the stars placed in front of the states, etc., mentioned. Reference to reports of previous years shows that Utah now enjoys the distinction of having been reported for five consecutive years with the dues of all members paid. Alaska, Porto Rico and Mexico have enjoyed this distinction for four consecutive years, Wyoming for three years, and Maine, the District of Columbia and the Canal Zone for two consecutive years. Delaware has been in this class four years out of the last five, having missed in 1929.

### APPLICATIONS FOR MEMBERSHIP

At least three factors have operated to reduce the number of applications for membership received this year. In the first place, it will be recalled that last year was extraordinary in that 667 applications were received, the largest number for a considerable time. Undoubtedly many applicants were prevailed upon to join last year, when, under ordinary circumstances, they would have postponed the matter until this year.

In the second place, the location of the annual convention always is a factor in getting new members to join. Experience has shown this. Many veterinarians who are not members of the A. V. M. A. plan on joining when an opportunity is presented for them to attend an annual convention, and their ability to do this, in a great many cases, is measured by the proximity of the convention city. If the convention is going to be held at considerable distance, it is difficult to get the interest of prospective members. Although membership campaigns were under way this year in quite a number of states located east of the Mississippi River, these were not productive of very many new members.

Table II shows that 302 applications were actually received during the twelve months covered by this report. Of this number, 97 applications were given first listing in the September, 1929, issue of the JOURNAL. A considerable number of these applications were filed during the Detroit convention. As a matter of fact the number of applications to be received following the Detroit convention, up to the time that this report was prepared, was approximately

\*This figure is corrected to September 1, 1930, and includes new members whose applications were completed on that date, and also gives effect to the resignations accepted at the Los Angeles convention.

TABLE I—Payment of dues and distribution of membership

STATE, ETC.	PAID*	D-1†	D-2‡	D-3§	TOTAL
Alabama.....	35	3	1	0	39
Arizona.....	8	0	1	0	9
Arkansas.....	20	1	0	0	21
California.....	315	20	4	0	339
Colorado.....	43	1	1	0	45
Connecticut.....	43	1	1	0	45
*Delaware.....	12	0	0	0	12
*Dist. of Columbia.....	53	0	0	0	53
Florida.....	36	3	1	0	40
Georgia.....	27	2	1	0	30
Idaho.....	23	3	0	0	26
Illinois.....	242	30	8	0	280
Indiana.....	148	21	6	0	175
Iowa.....	263	16	19	0	298
Kansas.....	126	7	6	0	139
Kentucky.....	38	3	4	0	45
Louisiana.....	22	2	5	0	29
*Maine.....	14	0	0	0	14
Maryland.....	55	5	1	0	61
Massachusetts.....	79	6	1	0	86
Michigan.....	158	23	4	2	187
Minnesota.....	172	13	13	2	200
Mississippi.....	26	4	2	0	32
Missouri.....	112	10	5	0	127
Montana.....	22	1	0	1	24
Nebraska.....	84	3	4	0	91
Nevada.....	14	1	1	0	16
New Hampshire.....	9	1	0	0	10
New Jersey.....	87	4	3	0	94
New Mexico.....	10	2	0	0	12
New York.....	236	19	5	1	261
North Carolina.....	24	12	3	1	40
North Dakota.....	42	4	1	0	47
Ohio.....	246	24	10	0	280
Oklahoma.....	46	0	1	0	47
Oregon.....	39	2	3	0	44
Pennsylvania.....	282	48	6	1	337
Rhode Island.....	11	2	0	0	13
South Carolina.....	21	4	1	0	26
South Dakota.....	56	8	6	0	70
Tennessee.....	21	4	1	0	26
Texas.....	134	10	1	0	145
*Utah.....	15	0	0	0	15
Vermont.....	22	3	1	0	26
Virginia.....	47	2	1	0	50
Washington.....	49	3	0	0	52
West Virginia.....	23	4	0	0	27
Wisconsin.....	128	9	4	0	141
*Wyoming.....	8	0	0	0	8
*Alaska.....	2	0	0	0	2
*Canal Zone.....	6	0	0	0	6
Hawaii.....	13	1	0	1	15
*Porto Rico.....	3	0	0	0	3
Philippines.....	18	3	0	0	21
Canada.....	141	14	8	0	163
Cuba.....	6	1	0	0	7
*Mexico.....	5	0	0	0	5
Foreign.....	21	1	2	0	24
Honorary.....					46
Totals	3961	364	146	9	4526

\*Indicates dues for 1930 are paid.

†Indicates dues for 1930 are unpaid.

‡Indicates dues for 1929 and 1930 are unpaid.

§Indicates dues for 1928, 1929 and 1930 are unpaid.

## RECAPITULATION\*

	Paid	D-1	D-2	D-3	Total
District No. 1.....	141	14	8	0	163
District No. 2.....	381	52	9	1	443
District No. 3.....	518	60	18	0	596
District No. 4.....	417	48	16	1	482
District No. 5.....	435	29	32	2	498
District No. 6.....	416	24	7	0	447
District No. 7.....	356	28	14	2	400
District No. 8.....	460	30	18	0	508
District No. 9.....	414	32	8	1	455
District No. 10.....	404	47	14	2	467
Foreign.....	19	0	2	0	21
Honorary.....					46
Totals.....	3961	364	146	9	4526

\*According to the redistricting of the Executive Board which became effective at the close of the convention.

230.\* Of this number California was credited with 27, and Wisconsin, the home state of our President, contributed 24. Ohio follows with 18 and Illinois with 16. Among the smaller states making particularly creditable showings are Arkansas and Colorado with 5 each, Mississippi, Idaho and Virginia with 4 each, and Rhode Island with 2 applications. The applications received this year are distributed among 39 states, the District of Columbia, Canada, Bermuda, Mexico and the Philippines.

TABLE II—Distribution of applications, year ended July 25, 1930

STATE	No.	STATE	No.
California.....	32	Virginia.....	4
Ohio.....	27	Georgia.....	3
Wisconsin.....	24	Massachusetts.....	3
Iowa.....	21	New Mexico.....	3
Illinois.....	20	Oregon.....	3
Indiana.....	13	South Dakota.....	3
Kansas.....	12	Wyoming.....	3
Pennsylvania.....	12	Connecticut.....	2
New York.....	11	North Carolina.....	2
Canada.....	10	Rhode Island.....	2
Texas.....	10	Tennessee.....	2
Missouri.....	9	Utah.....	2
Michigan.....	7	Arizona.....	1
Minnesota.....	6	Bermuda.....	1
Mississippi.....	6	Dist. of Columbia.....	1
New Jersey.....	6	Idaho.....	1
West Virginia.....	6	Kentucky.....	1
Arkansas.....	5	Mexico.....	1
Colorado.....	5	Montana.....	1
Nebraska.....	5	North Dakota.....	1
Oklahoma.....	5	Philippine Islands.....	1
Alabama.....	4	Vermont.....	1
Maryland.....	4		
		Total.....	302

\*Additional applications filed at the convention brought this figure up to 260. The difference in the figures given here and in the table is due to the fact that the figures in the table include the applications filed during the Detroit convention.



California has outdistanced all states, for two consecutive years, in the number of applications for membership filed, with the result that the Golden State now stands at the head of the list of states, on an A. V. M. A. membership basis. California has added 165 new members to the roll during the past two years, as a result of the splendid work done by our resident secretary, Dr. W. L. Curtis, and the members of the special committee appointed by the California State Veterinary Medical Association to conduct a membership campaign.

#### DEATHS

Death has continued to take its toll during the past year. Deaths of members have been reported in the JOURNAL from month to month, with full obituaries in most cases. Therefore, this report will list only the names of these deceased members.

#### *Active Members*

Ashbaugh, Frederick M., Washington, D. C.  
Aulgar, H. W. B., Paxton, Ill.  
Brill, Jos A., Dow City, Iowa.  
Carr, Frank H., Lansing, Mich.  
Clayton, Charles, E., New York, N. Y.  
Deegan, William J., Camden, N. J.  
Edwards, Thomas H., Pasadena, Calif.  
Ferneyhough, James G., Richmond, Va.  
Fessler, Ralph H., Rutland, Vt.  
Foster, Robert S., Portland, Ore.  
Garrahan, Lorenzo P., Buenos Aires, Argentine Republic.  
Gingery, Howard L., Ainsworth, Iowa.  
Guile, Charles R., Canton, N. Y.  
Johnson, E. E., Detroit, Mich.  
Leslie, John S., Galveston, Ind.  
Linberg, John W., Philadelphia, Pa.  
McKim, Charles A., Windsor, Colo.  
Middleton, W. G., Trenton, N. J.  
Moore, Robert C., Saint Joseph, Mo.  
Nance, Joseph E., Oklahoma City, Okla.  
Parkinson, George H., Middleton, Conn.  
Parmer, Harry W., Ida Grove, Iowa.  
Rice, Charles D., Ames, Iowa.  
Robbins, Josiah C., Bay Shore, L. I., N. Y.  
Robertson, James, Chicago, Ill.  
Shealy, Alonzo S., Augusta, Ga.  
Smith, Fenner C., Jamestown, N. Y.  
Summerfield, James J., Santa Rosa, Calif.  
Terry, Edward E., Philadelphia, Pa.  
Thomsen, Jacob F., Gladbrook, Iowa.  
Underhill, B. M., Media, Pa.  
Waddell, Robert A., Concord, Calif.

#### CHANGES OF ADDRESS

During the past four years our total membership has been increased by about 900 members, or approximately 25 per cent. It is only natural that the work of the office should be noticeably increased to almost the same extent. The past year has been remarkable in the number of changes of addresses reported by our members. A change of address may seem like a very small matter in connection with the routine business of the office, but when it is considered that a change of address involves about six separate operations, as far as the office records are concerned, and taking into account that it was necessary for us to change the addresses of approximately 900 members during the past year, it becomes apparent just how much work is involved in connection with this one detail, in order for us to be able to keep our records up to date all the time.

The work in the office is unnecessarily increased when a member changes his location and fails to advise us. We not only have to make the changes above referred to, when the change of address finally is reported to us, but very frequently, in the case of a member who fails to report a change, we are obliged to write several letters in an effort to trace him. This is invariably true when his copy of the JOURNAL is returned to us undelivered. We have repeatedly asked our members to cooperate with us in this respect, but for some reason many fail to report changes of address promptly.

#### MEMBERSHIP DIRECTORY

Another edition of the membership directory was published during the year. An interval of approximately 18 months intervened between the appearance of the new edition and the old one. The new edition was corrected up to July 1, 1930, and was placed in the mail during the early part of July.

Consisting of 80 pages and cover, this edition of the directory was the largest one ever published, from the standpoint of the number of pages, and the number of copies printed was the largest for any edition of the directory thus far published. Slightly over 5000 copies were actually printed, of which almost 4800 copies have been distributed.

This edition of the directory cost the Association \$527.85, including cost of printing, envelopes and postage, less receipts for copies sold. It will be seen, therefore, that the cost per member was slightly over 11 cents. This is an increase in cost of approximately one cent per member over the previous edition.

The custom of arranging the names of members geographically by states, provinces and so forth, was retained in the new directory. Although there is some demand for an alphabetical list, the geographical arrangement has certain advantages which appear to outweigh the disadvantages. Of course, the ideal arrangement would be to publish both alphabetical and geographical lists. This appears to be inadvisable on account of the fact that it would almost double the cost of publishing the directory.

#### MEETINGS ATTENDED

It has been possible for both the President and the Secretary to do more than the usual amount of travelling the past year, mainly in attending meetings of local, state and sectional veterinary associations, conferences and short courses. The number of such gatherings attended was larger than for any previous year. Fifteen states and one province were visited. One of the meetings attended was a joint one of two adjoining states, and another of three states, so it may be said that we visited, in all, eighteen states and one province. The list of meetings attended and other trips made follows:

Meetings attended by the Secretary during the year were as follows:

<i>Date</i>	<i>Place</i>	<i>Purpose</i>
1929		
Aug. 13-16	Detroit, Mich.	Amer. Vet. Med. Asso.
Oct. 1-3	Lake Geneva, Wis.	Conference with President Ferguson
Oct. 10	Jackson, Mich.	Central Michigan Vet. Med. Asso.
Oct. 24-25	Pittsburgh, Pa.	Pennsylvania State Vet. Med. Asso.
Nov. 13-14	Lafayette, Ind.	Purdue Univ. Vet. Short Course
Nov. 20	Adrian, Mich.	Michigan-Ohio Vet. Med. Asso.
Dec. 3-7	Chicago, Ill.	Executive Board, A. V. M. A. U. S. Live Stock Sanitary Asso.
1930		
Jan. 20-24	Columbia, Mo.	Missouri Vet. Med. Asso. and Short Course
Jan. 28-29	East Lansing, Mich.	Michigan State Coll. Post-Grad. Course
Feb. 10-11	New Orleans, La.	Southeastern States Vet. Med. Asso.
Feb. 20	Toledo, Ohio	Northwestern Ohio Vet. Med. Asso.
Mar. 6	Toronto, Ont.	Ontario Vet. Asso.
Mar. 20	Columbus, Ohio	Ohio State Univ. Vet. Conference
May 1	Adrian, Mich.	Michigan-Ohio Vet. Med. Asso.

<i>Date</i>	<i>Place</i>	<i>Purpose</i>
1930		
May 14	Northville, Mich.	Southeastern Michigan Vet. Med. Asso.
May 21	Jackson, Mich.	Central Michigan Vet. Med. Asso.
June 24-25	East Lansing, Mich.	Michigan State Vet. Med. Asso.
July 14	East Lansing, Mich.	Conference with Michigan State Coll. Extension Division

Meetings attended by the President, Dr. T. H. Ferguson, were as follows:

<i>Date</i>	<i>Place</i>	<i>Purpose</i>
1929		
Oct. 9-10	Cedar Rapids, Iowa	Eastern Iowa Vet. Med. Asso.
Nov. 13-14	Lafayette, Ind.	Purdue Univ. Vet. Short Course
Dec. 2-6	Chicago, Ill.	Illinois State Vet. Med. Asso. National Asso. of B. A. I. Vets. U. S. Live Stock Sanitary Asso. Executive Board, A. V. M. A.
1930		
Jan. 7-8	Manhattan, Kans.	Kansas State Vet. Med. Asso.
Jan. 14-15	Madison, Wis.	Wisconsin Vet. Med. Asso.
Jan. 16-17	Ithaca, N. Y.	Cornell Conference
Jan. 21-23	Indianapolis, Ind.	Indiana Vet. Med. Asso.
Jan. 27-31	Blacksburg, Va.	Virginia Poly. Inst. Vet. Short Course
Feb. 3-8	Auburn, Ala.	Alabama Poly. Inst. Vet. Short Course
Feb. 10-12	Urbana, Ill.	Univ. of Illinois Vet. Conference
Mar. 21	Columbus, Ohio	Ohio State Univ. Vet. Conference
May 4	Chicago, Ill.	Conference with Illinois State Vet. Med. Asso. officers
May 25	Chicago, Ill.	Conference with Drs. Shillinger and Koen
June 17-19	Charlotte, N. C.	{ North Carolina State Vet. Med. Asso. South Carolina Asso. of Vets.
June 23	Detroit, Mich.	Committee on Education, A. V. M. A.
June 24-25	East Lansing, Mich.	Michigan State Vet. Med. Asso.
July 7	Madison, Wis.	Wisconsin Vet. Med. Asso.
July 8-9	Saint Paul, Minn.	Minnesota State Vet. Med. Asso.
July 10-11	Fargo, N. Dak.	North Dakota Vet. Med. Asso.

#### PROGRAM

The Committee on Program, of which your Secretary is ex-officio chairman, did not hold a meeting this year, on account of the wide distribution of the members of the Committee. The expense of holding a meeting would have been greater than the amount appropriated for the use of the Committee, in the budget approved one year ago. Consequently, the work of building up the literary program for this meeting was carried on by correspondence. If there are any faults to be found with the program, please keep in mind the difficulties under which it was necessary for the Committee on Program to work this year.

#### LENGTH OF MEMBERSHIP

Occasionally a member asks for information bearing on the length of time that the average member is on the roll of the Association. An examination of our membership roll shows that we have slightly over 200 members who have been continuously on the roll for 25 years or longer. The longest period of membership is 55 years. Dr. John C. Meyer, of Cincinnati, Ohio, joined the Association in 1875 and has been continuously in good standing ever since. We have two members who have been on the roll since 1876: Dr. Benjamin McInnes, of Charleston, S. C., and Dr. C. W. Crowley, of St. Louis, Mo.

Another group of 268 members have been on the roll continuously for periods varying from 20 to 24 years. Adding these to the previous group, we have slightly less than 500 members who have been on the roll continuously for

20 years or longer. This means that approximately 4000 of our present membership have been on the roll for less than 20 years. Detailed figures follow:

<i>Years</i>	<i>Members</i>	<i>Years</i>	<i>Members</i>
55	1	24	26
54	2	23	60
48	1	22	51
46	3	21	65
45	1	20	66
44	1		
43	3	20-24	268
41	1		
40	8	19	75
39	4	18	116
38	8	17	114
37	6	16	0*
35	5	15	97
34	6		
33	2	15-19	402
32	13		
31	17	14	94
30	19	13	207
29	12	12	326
28	24	11	292
27	21	10	150
26	31		
25	12	10-14	1069
25-55	201		

\*No meeting held in 1914; hence no members admitted that year.

#### LARGER QUARTERS OBTAINED

In April of this year an opportunity was offered for us to secure some additional office space, for the balance of our present lease, without any additional cost and at no expense for moving. Accordingly we moved from Suite 716-717 to Suite 537, in the Book Building. The new space, in addition to being larger, is better in several other respects. It is better lighted and more conveniently arranged for our particular requirements.

#### Journal

The business recession of the past year has had a noticeable effect upon the receipts for advertising in the JOURNAL. A rough estimate indicates that our revenue from this particular source will be approximately \$50.00 per month less this year, than it was for the year 1929.

Some advertisers have reduced the amount of space used each month, others have adopted a schedule of alternate months, while several advertisers have quit entirely. Although several new advertising contracts have been secured during the year, these additions have not been sufficient to offset the curtailments referred to.

In spite of this curtailment of our advertising revenue, subscriptions have held up nicely and the average monthly circulation of the JOURNAL has steadily increased, as will be seen from the following figures:

<i>Six months ending</i>	<i>Circulation</i>
December 31, 1928.....	4522
June 30, 1929.....	4770
December 31, 1929.....	5060
June 30, 1930.....	5241



The JOURNAL balance sheet for the year ending June 30, 1930, shows a profit of \$3,310.39, which is about 12 per cent above the previous six-year (1923-1929) average, although considerably below the profit shown for the preceding year (1928-1929).

#### JOURNAL FINANCES

July 1, 1929—June 30, 1930

##### Income

Advertising, subscriptions, reprints,* binders.....	\$14,001.22
Association dues (60% to JOURNAL) .....	13,445.22

\$27,446.44

##### Expense

Rent.....	\$ 1,339.00
Salaries.....	4,721.17
Printing JOURNAL (twelve issues).....	13,597.76
Envelopes.....	163.58
Postage.....	776.88
Half-tones, etchings, etc.....	843.07
Abstracts (six issues).....	150.00
Reprints*.....	1,311.90
Office equipment.....	274.25
Sundry expenses†.....	450.36
Binders‡.....	509.08

\$24,136.05

\*Amounts offset each other, as reprints are supplied at actual cost.

†Includes \$96.75 for old journals.

‡This amount will be gradually returned to the JOURNAL fund, as the binders are sold.

#### CUMULATIVE INDEX

Members frequently write in and ask for references to articles on certain subjects, that have appeared in the JOURNAL from time to time. Whenever a letter asking for such information was received, we have felt the need for a complete cumulative index of the JOURNAL, to obviate the necessity of going through the separate indices of upward of thirty volumes. Therefore, to meet this need a card index has been compiled, of all articles published in the JOURNAL, from new series volume 1 to date. These have been carefully cross-indexed, whenever indicated, to cover two or more subjects included in the same article. It is expected that this index will be the means of saving much time and labor in the future, whenever it is necessary to locate an article or articles published in the JOURNAL.

#### ABSTRACTS

One of the most noticeable improvements that it has been possible for us to make in the JOURNAL, during the past year, has been in connection with abstracts of scientific literature. An arrangement was entered into with Dr. M. W. Emmel, of Michigan State College, to abstract, for the JOURNAL, articles of interest to veterinarians appearing in current scientific literature. As a result of this arrangement, it has been possible for us to give our members about six pages of abstracts in each issue of the JOURNAL published this year.

#### CASE REPORTS

Favorable comments have been received on the increasing number of clinical and case reports published from month to month. The accompanying table (III), showing an analysis of the contents of the twelve number of the JOURNAL published during 1929, shows that the number of such reports published last year exceeded the number for any previous year for which we have records. It is to be hoped that the year 1930 will surpass 1929 in this respect.

TABLE III—*Journal contents, 1924-1929*

	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929
Editorials.....	72	52	35	46	33	33
Papers.....	121	131	116	93	89	123
Case reports.....	24	21	26	33	35	39
State board examinations announced....	32	4	8	5	7	3
Meeting dates announced.....	134	174	199	188	200	192
Meetings reported.....	113	123	87	94	96	90
Book reviews.....	13	15	15	20	6	4
Abstracts.....	29	36	29	20	6	22
Commencements reported.....	15	12	13	14	13	12
Obituary notices.....	93	101	90	89	99	107
Personal items.....	731	550	536	562	523	449
Miscellaneous items.....	153	132	176	317	90	112
Communications.....	14	12	25	12	16	1
Publications received.....	..	..	87	117	96	.99
Army veterinary service announcements	21	17	24	12	19	17
A. V. M. A. proceedings (pages).....	111	104	128	140	160	116
U. S. L. S. S. A. proceedings (pages)...	..	..	..	264	284	286
Illustrations.....	229	184	147	237	218	223

## CUTS

A system for filing cuts used in the JOURNAL has been installed during the year, and this promises to be a very advantageous addition to our office equipment. In connection with the "cut control cabinet," as it is called, we expect to develop a system for filing photographs. We have already accumulated photographs of upwards of one hundred prominent members of the profession, most of whom hold or have held offices in the A. V. M. A.

## PERIODICALS

Our file of periodicals is growing. We currently receive in the neighborhood of one hundred regular publications, in addition to many others of a miscellaneous character. The regular veterinary publications received include those published in Argentina, Australia, Brazil, France, Germany, Great Britain, Holland, India, Italy, Japan, Poland, South Africa, Spain, Sweden and Switzerland.

In addition to the strictly veterinary journals which come to the office regularly, we also receive hundreds of other publications, including experiment station bulletins, reprints, reports, house organs, catalogs, news releases, farm papers, dog and kennel magazines, etc. With a few exceptions these are filed for future reference.

## ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

I desire to take this opportunity to acknowledge my indebtedness for the splendid assistance rendered me, on all occasions during the past year, by President Ferguson, Treasurer Jacob, all members of the Executive Board, the officers of our five sections, the members of all standing and special committees and particularly our resident secretaries. If it were not for the help given me by these officers and members, it would not have been possible for me to report the splendid progress the Association is making from year to year.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) H. PRESTON HOSKINS,

*Secretary-Editor.*

PRESIDENT FERGUSON: You have heard the Secretary-Editor's report. What is your pleasure?

DR. MUNCE: Mr. President, I move that the Secretary-Editor's report be received and referred to the Executive Board.

DR. KERNKAMP: I second the motion.

PRESIDENT FERGUSON: It has been moved and seconded that the Secretary-Editor's report be received and referred to the Executive Board.

. . . The motion was put to a vote and carried. . . .

We will now receive the financial statement of the Treasurer, Dr. M. Jacob, of Knoxville, Tennessee.

### Financial Statement of Treasurer

DR. M. JACOB: Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen: This report which I have to offer as Treasurer will be very brief, for the reason that a detailed report covering the fiscal year extending from January 1 to December 31, of each year, is submitted at the proper time and appears, as you all know, in the JOURNAL, during the early part of the year. So, therefore, the statement which I am offering now covers only the period from January 1 to July 31.

. . . Treasurer Jacob read his statement. . . .

### Financial Statement

DECEMBER 31, 1929—JULY 31, 1930

Bank balances, December 31, 1929.....	\$ 5,403.58
Less outstanding checks paid.....	973.62
Actual cash balance, December 31, 1929.....	\$ 4,429.96
Receipts from Secretary, Jan. 1-July 31, 1930.....	\$28,614.03
Proceeds sale of bonds.....	7,000.00
Interest received during period.....	645.10
Loans repaid by Salmon Memorial Fund.....	300.00
	<hr/> 36,559.13
Total.....	\$40,989.09
Expenditures, same period.....	20,708.84
Balance.....	<hr/> \$20,280.25
Placed on time deposit—Journal Fund.....	\$16,433.92
A. V. M. A. Fund.....	2,320.00
	<hr/> 18,753.92
Amount of cash in checking accounts, July 31, 1930.....	\$ 1,526.33
Revolving fund in hands of Dr. Hoskins.....	500.00
Amount of cash exclusive of time deposits.....	<hr/> \$ 2,026.33

Cash on time deposit, December 31, 1929.....	\$22,794.38
Additional during period (Journal and A. V. M. A. Funds).....	18,753.92
Total amount now on time deposit.....	41,548.30
Total cash resources.....	\$43,574.63
Bonds (purchase price).....	8,623.65
Total assets, July 31, 1930.....	\$52,198.28
Total assets, December 31, 1929.....	43,205.29
Increase for period.....	\$ 8,992.99

## DISTRIBUTION OF ASSETS

<i>Fund</i>	<i>Cash</i>	<i>Bonds (Cost)</i>	<i>Time Deposits</i>	<i>Totals</i>
A. V. M. A.....	\$1,808.69	\$5,821.94	\$ 2,320.00	\$ 9,950.63
Journal.....	217.64	2,801.71	39,228.30	42,247.65
	\$2,026.33	\$8,623.65	\$41,548.30	\$52,198.28

## A. V. M. A. FUND

Bank balance, December 31, 1929.....	\$ 1,839.25
Less outstanding checks paid.....	343.62
Balance.....	\$ 1,495.63
Revolving fund in hands of Dr. Hoskins.....	500.00
Receipts from Secretary.....	\$ 8,195.94
Loans paid by Salmon Memorial Fund*.....	300.00
Interest received during period.....	115.59
Receipts during period.....	8,611.53
Total.....	\$10,607.16
Expenditures during period.....	\$ 6,328.47
Loan to Salmon Memorial Fund.....	150.00
	6,478.47
Balance.....	\$ 4,128.69
Placed on time deposit.....	2,320.00
Balance.....	\$ 1,808.69
Revolving fund in hands of Dr. Hoskins.....	500.00
Balance, July 31, 1930.....	\$ 1,308.69
Actual bank balance, July 31, 1930.....	\$ 1,955.56
Less checks not cashed.....	646.87
Balance.....	\$ 1,308.69

## JOURNAL FUND

Bank balance, December 31, 1929.....	\$ 3,564.33
Less outstanding checks paid.....	630.00
Balance.....	\$ 2,934.33

\*Two loans of \$150.00 each. See report for year 1929.



Receipts from Secretary.....	\$20,418.09
Proceeds sale of bonds (cost \$6,707.30).....	7,000.00
Interest received during period.....	529.51
Receipts during period.....	27,947.60
Total.....	\$30,881.93
Expenditures during period.....	14,230.37
Balance.....	\$16,651.56
Placed on time deposit.....	16,433.92
Balance, July 31, 1930.....	\$ 217.64
Actual bank balance, July 31, 1930.....	\$ 482.44
Less checks not cashed.....	264.80
Balance.....	\$ 217.64

## SALMON MEMORIAL FUND

Amount of Fund, December 31, 1929.....	\$ 6,349.70
Interest on Fidelity Trust Co. First Mtg. Bonds (5½%).....	302.50
Interest on Liberty Loan Bond.....	10.62
Interest on certificate of deposit.....	4.63
	\$ 6,667.45
Less amount returned to A. V. M. A. Fund for checks sent to Erle R. Carter.....	300.00
Amount of Fund, July 31, 1930.....	\$ 6,367.45
Invested as follows:	
Fidelity Trust Co. First Mtg. Bonds (5½%).....	\$ 5,500.00
Liberty Loan Bond.....	500.00
Certificate of deposit.....	367.45
	\$ 6,367.45

TREASURER JACOB: This statement should not be misinterpreted. It might lead one to believe that we are making a great deal of money, when, as a matter of fact, that may not be the case, and probably will not be when the final report comes out at the end of the year. The largest receipts occur during the first half of the year, especially during the months of January, February and March, whereas our greatest expenditures occur during the last six months of the year, following the annual convention. So, therefore, you should realize that a different situation will probably exist at the end of the year.

Furthermore, I may state in this connection, that at the present time we have outstanding bills covering a period of one month, amounting to approximately \$2500.00, which, of course, will be paid as soon as I get back to my office.

I simply mention these facts, as I stated before, so that you may not get the impression, from this semi-annual statement, that we have a real money-making organization.

Dr. Hoskins has just handed over to me the records covering the corresponding period for 1929. At Detroit, one year ago, I reported an increase in our assets of \$6,849.65, but when we came to the end of the year there was an increase of only \$984.82. So, we might say, we practically broke even for the year, and, of course, the same thing is liable to happen this year, or we may even run behind to some extent. It depends upon what the receipts and expenditures actually will be from now on until the end of the year.

PRESIDENT FERGUSON: You have heard the report of our Treasurer, Dr. Jacob. What is your pleasure?

DR. W. F. CREWE: I move the report be received and referred to the Executive Board.

DR. KERKNAMP: I second the motion.

PRESIDENT FERGUSON: It has been moved and seconded that the report be received and referred to the Executive Board. Is there any discussion? (No response).

The motion was put to a vote and carried.

### Election of Officers

PRESIDENT FERGUSON: Nominations for the office of President of this Association, for the ensuing year, are now in order.

DR. N. F. WILLIAMS: Mr. President and Fellow-Members of the American Veterinary Medical Association: In creation's plan, in the scheme of civilization, the veterinary profession finds it warrant primarily in the live stock industry and, incidentally, in the field of public health endeavor. Predicated upon the proposition that all wealth emanates from the soil, and that all life, and the things that support it, spring from the same common source, the fortunes of modern civilization must depend upon the success of those underlying human endeavors that are most closely associated with the working of the soil—agriculture. Modern agriculture is established on a basis of that character. With agriculture as a cornerstone at this time, agriculturists are facing a serious crisis, which makeshift compensation and political expediency have failed to avert. Unless the conditions that are responsible are corrected, and until this crisis has passed, all the ills, all the physical pains and all the mental hurts of agriculture will be reflected in a general business depression.

The live stock industry is the stabilizing factor for agriculture. The live stock industry finds itself beset with parasitism, the

same sort of parasitism that is the overshadowing menace of the entire human race.

Our opportunity is at hand, because the veterinary profession is intimately concerned in the problems dealing or growing out of parasitism. The rank and file of our profession are interested in leadership that can immediately concentrate upon this overshadowing problem and bring about the necessary relief, bring about a condition that will ensure a continuation of law, order, civilization and common decency. At this time the election of a man to the presidency of this Association, who is capable of bringing about that condition of leading in this great and intensive research will be a good omen to agriculture; it will be a clarion note to the veterinary profession of the North American continent that their profession has not failed in the crisis and that the situation is not without hope.

It is my pleasure to place in nomination a man of unusual qualification, a man of splendid courage and undaunted heart; a man who will bring to this problem the highest concentration of effort that is possible, a man who has of his own efforts, and in his own right, attained the position of the foremost veterinary scientist of the day, Dr. Maurice C. Hall. (Applause)

DR. IVERSON: After that splendid nominating address of Dr. N. F. Williams, of Texas, it seems that anything that I, or anybody else, might say would be superfluous.

No matter how many members famous as veterinarians, as practitioners, as investigators and as research workers, we have in the ranks of the American Veterinary Medical Association, there is at this meeting Dr. Maurice C. Hall, whose name has been placed in nomination and who is regarded in this country as outstanding in investigation and research fields. With all of that, with all of his honors, with all of the tribute that has been made to Dr. Hall, he remains loyal, first and last, to the veterinary profession. I am sure that the North, the Middle West, the East and the South will join with the West, and with California, in selecting this outstanding veterinarian for the office of president of the American Veterinary Medical Association. (Applause)

DR. ASHE LOCKHART: It is a source of great pride to every veterinarian in all of America that we have in our profession a man who is recognized by the medical fraternity throughout the world as one of the leading scientists of all time. It is both rare and fortunate that this man combines many strong points of character into one great personal character of rendering great

service to this Association. It is a pleasure for me to second the nomination of this man whom I am pleased to describe as a great scientist, executive, gentleman and man, Dr. Maurice C. Hall. (Applause)

COL. TURNER: Mr. President, in behalf of the Army, insofar as I may add and as a member of this Association, it is a great pleasure for me to rise and second the nomination of that great scientist and my warm personal friend, Dr. Maurice C. Hall. (Applause)

DR. E. A. BRUCE: I have only a very few words to say. I represent a district that is low in numbers but wide in area, perhaps few in membership, and I refer to Canada, but, small as our numbers may be, we know and appreciate Dr. Hall equally as well as you do and, speaking on behalf of my friends here from Canada, we have a very great pleasure in seconding the nomination of Dr. Hall. (Applause)

DR. B. T. SIMMS: Mr. Chairman, I think nothing can be added in seconding the nomination of Dr. Hall. He seems to be the unanimous choice of the entire group and I move you, therefore, that the By-laws be suspended and that the Secretary be instructed to cast the unanimous ballot for Dr. Maurice C. Hall for president of the American Veterinary Medical Association for the ensuing year.

VOICES: Second the motion!

PRESIDENT FERGUSON: You have heard the motion properly made and duly seconded, that we suspend the rules and instruct the Secretary to cast the unanimous ballot of this Association for Dr. Maurice C. Hall for President for the ensuing year.

. . . The motion was put to a vote and carried. . .  
(Applause)

SECRETARY HOSKINS: Mr. President and Members: In accordance with your instructions, I hereby cast the unanimous ballot of the Association for Dr. Maurice C. Hall for President for the ensuing year.

PRESIDENT FERGUSON: Nominations will be in order for five vice-presidents.

DR. E. R. STEEL: I would like to place in nomination for vice-president of the American Veterinary Medical Association a Californian, Dr. J. P. Iverson, chief veterinarian of the California Department of Agriculture.

I believe this honor is due him as a Californian, in recognition of the splendid work that the California veterinarians have done



for the American Veterinary Medical Association during the past year, and in appreciation for the splendid meeting that they are putting on for the benefit of all of us. I, therefore, hope you will elect him as one of the vice-presidents of the American Veterinary Medical Association. (Applause)

DR. O. S. CRISLER: I second that nomination.

DR. MACKELLAR: I would like to put in nomination for the office of vice-president the name of Dr. James T. Glennon, of Newark, New Jersey. He is a faithful attendant at these meetings, and very often attends them at great personal sacrifice. I think it is only just that his faithfulness to this Association be recognized and I ask you to elect him as one of our vice-presidents. (Applause)

DR. J. T. HERNSHEIM: I second the nomination.

DR. FLYNN: I second the nomination of Dr. Glennon. He is a gentleman, a scholar and a faithful attendant at our meetings.

PRESIDENT FERGUSON: Any further nominations? We need three more.

DR. HERNSHEIM: I would like to nominate Dr. N. F. Williams, of Texas.

DR. WILLIAMS: That would be out of order, I believe. I have just been elected a member of the Executive Board from the Eighth District. I appreciate the honor that you conferred upon me at this time, and I also appreciate the sentiment of the gentleman who has just offered my name, but will ask him to withdraw it.

DR. HERNSHEIM: I withdraw it.

DR. E. E. WEGNER: I would like to place in nomination the name of a man who is a hard worker in the veterinary profession in the Northwest. He is well known in that section and fairly well known in both countries. I place in nomination the name of Dr. J. G. Jervis, of British Columbia.

COL. TURNER: I second the nomination.

DR. W. J. BUTLER: I would like to place in nomination the name of a man from the West. He is a consistent attendant at these meetings. I refer to Dr. B. T. Simms, of Oregon. (Applause)

DR. N. C. SPAULDING: I second the nomination.

PRESIDENT FERGUSON: We need at least one more to make up the five.

DR. LOCKHART: I would like to place in nomination Col. W. George Turner.

COL. TURNER: I wish to thank my compatriot, but I would like, with all appreciation, to decline at this time.

PRESIDENT FERGUSON: Will you accept the withdrawal, Dr. Lockhart?

DR. LOCKHART: I accept.

PRESIDENT FERGUSON: We need one more nomination.

DR. T. E. MUNCE: I place in nomination the name of Major Raymond A. Kelser, of Washington, D. C.

DR. J. P. BUSHONG: I wish to second the nomination of Major Kelser.

PRESIDENT FERGUSON: Are there any further nominations? We have the required number, but if there are any further nominations we are open for them.

DR. COTTON: I move that nominations be closed.

DR. KERNKAMP: I second the motion.

PRESIDENT FERGUSON: It has been moved and seconded that nominations be closed.

. . . The motion was put to a vote and carried. . . .

PRESIDENT FERGUSON: What procedure do you wish to take?

SECRETARY HOSKINS: In view of the fact that our vice-presidents are numbered from one to five, I suggest that somebody make a motion that the five vice-presidents be elected and designated in the order in which they were nominated.

DR. BUSHONG: I move the By-laws be suspended and the Secretary be instructed to cast the unanimous ballot for the five vice-presidents, as nominated, in consecutive order.

COL. TURNER: I will second Dr. Bushong's motion.

PRESIDENT FERGUSON: I has been duly moved and seconded that the rules be suspended and the Secretary be instructed to cast the ballot of this Association for the five vice-presidents in the order named.

. . . The motion was put to a vote and carried. . . .

SECRETARY HOSKINS: Mr. President and Members: In accordance with your instructions, I hereby cast your unanimous ballot for Dr. J. P. Iverson, of Sacramento, California, for First Vice-President; Dr. James T. Glennon, of Newark, New Jersey, for Second Vice-President; Dr. J. G. Jervis, of Milner, British Columbia, for Third Vice-President; Dr. B. T. Simms, of Corvallis, Oregon, for Fourth Vice-President, and Major Raymond A. Kelser, of the Veterinary Corps, United States Army, for Fifth Vice-President.

PRESIDENT FERGUSON: Nominations are now in order for the office of Treasurer.

DR. J. L. TYLER: It is a great pleasure to nominate our old standby—and I will make it short—Dr. M. Jacob. (Applause)

DR. O. J. KRON: I second the nomination.

PRESIDENT FERGUSON: Are there any further nominations? (No response) Not hearing any I declare nominations closed.

DR. FLYNN: I move that the rules be suspended and that the Secretary be instructed to cast the unanimous vote of this body for Dr. M. Jacob as Treasurer for the coming year.

DR. WILLIAMS: I second the motion.

PRESIDENT FERGUSON: You have heard the motion, duly made and seconded.

. . . The motion was put to a vote and carried. . . .

SECRETARY HOSKINS: Mr. President and Members: I hereby cast the unanimous ballot of the Association for Dr. M. Jacob as treasurer of the Association for the term beginning January 1, 1931.

### Invitations for 1931 Convention

PRESIDENT FERGUSON: It is now in order to extend invitations for the meeting place for the 1931 convention.

DR. FLYNN: I hope that the spirit of harmony that has permeated this meeting up to this time, through the reports of the committees and the election, and everything else that has come before this body, will continue until after the invitation that I am about to extend to you has been properly taken care of. (Laughter)

First, I want to say that it is indeed a great pleasure to me to have the opportunity of coming across more than half of the continent and meeting with the members of the Association, who, of course, due to the location of the meeting, are principally veterinarians of the Pacific Coast. It has been my pleasure to meet with the members of this organization at another meeting on the Pacific Coast, and also a number of short courses that have been held on this side of the Rockies, and it has always been a pleasure to me to have that opportunity.

I am first going to read to you a resolution by the veterinarians of the state of Missouri:

It is hereby resolved that the Missouri Veterinary Medical Association unanimously invites the American Veterinary Medical Association to hold the 1931 meeting at Kansas City, Missouri.

All members of the Missouri Veterinary Medical Association and their friends in attendance at Los Angeles are requested to work and vote for Kansas City, Missouri, as the 1931 meeting place.

RESOLUTIONS COMMITTEE:

(Signed) Chas. D. Folse, *Chairman*  
Fred C. Cater  
D. F. Luckey

In support of that invitation let me read to you a telegram just received today and addressed to me at this hotel:

On behalf of our state I sincerely hope that the American Veterinary Medical Association will select Kansas City for the 1931 convention.

(Signed) HENRY S. CAUFIELD, *Governor of Missouri*

I am not going to take up very much of the time of this meeting to tell you why you should come to Missouri, and to Kansas City, but there are just a few points that I would like to call to your attention.

First, let me say that Kansas City is not solely a Missouri city. I want to combine the states of Missouri and Kansas in inviting you at this time. While the majority of Kansas City is located in the state of Missouri, there are some of the greatest industries of that city located across the line in Kansas, namely, the stock-yards, the packing-plants and some of the large financial institutions.

Kansas City, geographically, is ideally located to hold this meeting. We know that this is an American association and the members are entitled to the privilege of meeting with this organization at frequent intervals. The East is entitled to occasional meetings; the West is also. The members in the South and the members in the North are entitled to a meeting. But the bulk of the membership of this organization is centered within a radius of seven hundred miles of Kansas City. Kansas City is reached by thirteen trunk lines and there is less expense to any member of the organization to come to Kansas City. They can come to Kansas City with less time and less expense than they can to any other point that might be selected. We have many alumni in and around Kansas City that would embrace the opportunity to attend a meeting if held there.

Your Secretary just announced to you that in the immediate district in which the convention was to be held the following year, that territory sends in more applications than any other district. Naturally that is the case. We have so many graduates from Iowa, Kansas, St. Joseph, and the old schools that existed in Kansas City, that it will have a tendency to rebuild and strengthen our organization.



I am going to tell you a little bit about Kansas City, but not very much, because I don't think it will be necessary. We have a city of wonderful boulevards and beautiful homes. It is surrounded by a great territory, a great agricultural district, and a great stock-raising district. We have there in Kansas City the home of the American Royal. They have built their permanent home there and it seats some 14,000 people. Annually they have their stock show in that building.

It is my pleasure, and I will make it my privilege, to ask Dr. Lockhart to present an invitation to you from the veterinarians of our city and immediate district.

DR. LOCKHART: Within a radius of fifty miles of Kansas City there are more than two hundred veterinarians engaged in every branch of veterinary activity. These men have formed an association and it is one of the most active and liveliest associations of the kind existing in this country.

I have been delegated by the Kansas City Association of Veterinarians to extend our cordial invitation to the American Veterinary Medical Association to hold its 1931 meeting in Kansas City.

Located one hundred forty miles from the geographical center of the United States, having adequate hotel facilities, clinical facilities, a large veterinary population within a radius of seven hundred miles, perhaps the best rail, bus and air transportation in this country, we have adequate facilities for an excellent convention of this Association and can promise a wonderful meeting from the standpoint of attendance should you accept our invitation. We hope it will be the pleasure of this Association to accept our invitation to visit Kansas City in 1931.

I would like to introduce Dr. Steel, who also will tell you something about Kansas City. (Applause)

DR. E. R. STEEL: In assuming the responsibility for inviting the American Veterinary Association to Kansas City, as you well know, there is the matter of finances, one of the essential problems to be handled. I wish to state at this time that definite plans have been made a year in advance to take care of every financial obligation, should the Association meet in Kansas City in 1931. You men here know what that means. I know personally what that means from acting as treasurer of the Local Committee, when the A. V. M. A. met in Des Moines, Iowa, in 1924.

We have taken up every detail with the Chamber of Commerce of Kansas City and, on behalf of the Chamber of Commerce of Kansas City, I want to say that we have a live organization there that will know exactly how to handle this organization in a very economical manner, and will give you the best entertainment that can be given in this territory.

I want to assure you that the Kansas City veterinarians and the Missouri veterinarians would be glad to have the American Veterinary Medical Association come to Kansas City and we assure you that you will be well taken care of. (Applause)

DR. O. A. LONGLEY: The Kansas City delegation has shown such wonderful teamwork that it cannot be overlooked.

I move the next meeting of this Association be held at Kansas City.

DR. WILLIAMS: I second the motion.

DR. E. J. FRICK: On behalf of the veterinary faculty of the Kansas State Agricultural College, located at Manhattan, Kansas, I extend to you a cordial invitation to hold the next meeting of the American Veterinary Medical Association in the heart of America—at Kansas City. (Applause)

DR. CRISLER: They cannot be any better than we are at the University of Missouri. One of the last things said to me, before I left, was to bring this meeting back to Kansas City. It seems we are going to be successful and we are glad to have you. (Applause)

PRESIDENT FERGUSON: We will give you a try-out now. A motion has been made and seconded that we meet at Kansas City.

SECRETARY HOSKINS: Just a moment, Mr. President! I promised this Kansas City team that I would get certain communications into the record.

PRESIDENT FERGUSON: We will pause a moment to get them in.

SECRETARY HOSKINS: I will merely read one or two telegrams which are typical of the large number which I have received since my arrival in this city. All are from members of the A. V. M. A. They are not from convention bureaus, railroads, hotels, or anything of that kind. Every one is from an individual member of the Association.

Secretary Hoskins read a number of telegrams inviting the Association to meet in Kansas City in 1931. . . .

PRESIDENT FERGUSON: You have heard the motion, regularly made and seconded, that the next meeting of this Association be held in Kansas City.

. . . The motion was put to a vote and carried. . . .  
(Applause)

DR. C. A. ARIAS: I believe I have come a greater distance than any other man to attend this convention. I am from Havana, Cuba. Before I came here I had my mind made up to extend to you an invitation to meet in Havana in 1931, but I found such a great sentiment for the meeting to be held in Kansas City that I am now a Kansas City man. (Applause)

Seriously, however, I want to extend you an invitation to meet in Havana in 1932. (Applause) You will find many things in Havana. The only thing I can say is that Havana is practically a new country. Whenever we go to a new country we find many things there that we like better than the things in our own country, although the things in our own country may be better than those in the new one.

Our heart is open to extend you all the courtesies in Havana that this Association deserves. (Applause)

MR. MACKELLAR: I find myself in the same position as our friend from Cuba. I was partly instructed to invite the Association to come to a little village in the east—New York City—in 1931, but I guess I am a Kansas City man now too. (Laughter) So I am going to run in opposition to our friend from Cuba and ask you to come to New York City in 1932. We can take care of you. We did it for you on your fiftieth anniversary and we will do it again.

Thank you. (Applause)

PRESIDENT FERGUSON: Any further invitations?

SECRETARY HOSKINS: Mr. President, I think that an announcement would be in order at this particular time. This information has been received in an unofficial way, but it is to the effect that the next International Veterinary Congress will be held in the United States in 1934. (Applause)

DR. FLYNN: Mr. Chairman, I want to take this opportunity to thank the members of this organization for their kindness to me and to my city. I want to say this much, though, to the Los Angeles veterinarians: That this committee that was sent up here to bring the meeting back to Kansas City has been very kind to the Los Angeles veterinarians. Had we turned loose all the ammunition we have here, the membership would have voted

to adjourn and meet in Kansas City tomorrow morning. (Applause)

**PRESIDENT FERGUSON:** We will now receive the report of the Representative to the National Research Council, Dr. W. A. Hagan, of Ithaca, New York.

**SECRETARY HOSKINS:** Mr. President, in the absence of Dr. Hagan I will present his report. It is brief.

Secretary Hoskins read the report.

### **Report of A. V. M. A. Representative on the National Research Council**

#### **MR. PRESIDENT AND MEMBERS:**

The duties of your representative on the National Research Council during the last year have not been onerous. These consisted in attendance at the annual meeting of the Division of Medical Sciences, which occurred on May 1, 1930, in the National Academy-National Research Council Building, in Washington, D. C., and the occasional giving of an opinion, when requested by the chairman of the Section, on the merits of requests for grants-in-aid for the furtherance of research work when this work touched upon diseases of animals.

The activity of the National Research Council which is of greatest interest to the members of the American Veterinary Medical Association is that which relates to the research work on *Brucella* infections of animals and man. This work is conducted through a joint committee of the Division of Medical Sciences and the Division of Biology and Agriculture. Since its organization two years ago, this committee has been under the chairmanship of Dr. Ludvig Hektoen, of Chicago. A short time ago Dr. Hektoen asked to be relieved of this assignment and has been succeeded by Dr. Karl F. Meyer, of San Francisco. The committee now consists of thirteen members, of which seven are veterinarians and members of the A. V. M. A.

The Committee on Infectious Abortion met on Dec. 4, 1929, in Chicago, and listened to reports from Drs. J. R. Mohler, Ward Giltner, A. V. Hardy and I. F. Huddleson. A report for the sub-committee on the Standardization of Laboratory Tests for the Diagnosis of Infectious Abortion and Undulant Fever was given by its chairman, Dr. C. P. Fitch.

The principal activity of the Committee on Infectious Abortion has been the sponsoring of the work of the Central *Brucella* Station. This Station is charged with research work upon the various types of *Brucella* organisms, and with the maintenance of a collection of these organisms. It is located in the Department of Bacteriology of the Michigan State College, under the general direction of Dr. Ward Giltner and in immediate charge of Dr. I. F. Huddleson.

Financial support for the work of the Committee on Infectious Abortion has been received from several sources. Grants of funds from the Commonwealth Fund of \$5,500 and from the Certified Milk Producers' Association of America of \$750 have been received for the support of the *Brucella* Station. A grant of \$2,500 was received from the American Medical Association. Of this latter grant, \$1000 has been allocated for the work of the *Brucella* Station. The Commonwealth Fund has also reserved \$6,600 for each of the next two years, "these reservations to be converted into appropriations on assurance of satisfactory progress in the undertaking."

Through action of the Committee on Infectious Abortion, Dr. J. R. Mohler, Dr. L. J. Cole and the Chairman of the Division of Medical Sciences were constituted a committee to make recommendations to the National Research Council in the matters of allocating and disbursing the funds which were placed at the disposal of the Council for the work of the Committee.



Working under a budget allowance of \$8,950, the Central Brucella Station presented the following program for 1930:

- Item 1. *Immunological Studies*—With the object of developing diagnostic methods and serum treatment.....\$1500
- Item 2. *Brucella Culture Collection*—Maintenance of cultures, study of cultures, identification of new cultures from various sources, and supplying cultures as requested.....\$2400
- Item 3. *Brucella Infections of Swine*—Study of natural disease (packing-plants) and of experimentally produced infection. \$ 700
- Item 4. *Chemistry of Brucella*—Study of the metabolism of Brucella and the determination of the chemical composition of different species (co-operative with the Department of Chemistry at M. S. C.).....\$1400
- Item 5. *Dignostic Studies*—Determination of susceptibility, immunity and infection by intracutaneous tests and physico-chemical reactions.....\$ 650
- Item 6. *Secretarial services and labor*.....\$2200

Among the 18 applications for fellowships granted by the Medical Fellowship Board at its meeting in March this year, it is gratifying that one was a veterinarian and member of this Association, Dr. Alexander Zeissig. Dr. Zeissig will work in Germany during 1930-31.

At the meeting of the Medical Sciences Division, held this year, your representative was appointed to the Executive Committee of the Division for 1930-31.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) W. A. HAGAN.

PRESIDENT FERGUSON: What will you do with Dr. Hagan's report?

DR. JACOB: I move the report be received and referred to the Executive Board.

. . . The motion was duly seconded. . . .

PRESIDENT FERGUSON: A motion has been made and seconded that the report of the Representative to the National Research Council, just made, be received and referred to the Executive Board. Any discussion?

. . . The motion was put to a vote and carried. . . .

PRESIDENT FERGUSON: The next report is by our Representative to the Horse Association of America, Dr. T. A. Sigler, of Greencastle, Indiana.

SECRETARY HOSKINS: Mr. President, in the absence of Dr. Sigler, I will read the report.

. . . Secretary Hoskins read the report. . . .

### Report of A. V. M. A. Representative on the Advisory Board of the Horse Association of America

MR. PRESIDENT AND MEMBERS:

The Horse Association of America during the past year has been working along the following lines to aid and encourage the breeding, raising, and use of horses and mules. These objects have been kept constantly in view. All

work done during the past fiscal year has been directed to practical ways of accomplishing this. Broadly stated, the work comprises two principal lines of activity:

1. That relating to increased use and production of work horses and mules on farms, plantations and ranches.
2. That intended to increase or maintain use of horses and mules in non-agricultural work, to wit: in cities, towns, villages, mines, lumber camps, and on road contract jobs.

Subordinate to these but of importance also has been the constant encouragement of use of horses for pleasure purposes.

As to the work in the country, it has been divided into four principal pursuits:

- (a) Hitch demonstrations.
- (b) Colt-breaking and multiple-hitch demonstrations combined.
- (c) Field surveys to stimulate breeding.
- (d) Pulling contests.

These contests are demonstrating the value of good breeding in horses and of thorough, consistent training. They are demonstrating that good big horses are the kind to breed. They are also demonstrating good harness properly fitted, if they are to exert themselves to full capacity. The one point that stood out the strongest in all contests was the shortness of collars on the horses. There really was not a collar in the entire season's work that was long enough for a good pull. At one fair a team failed to take first place because of the inadequacy of the harness.

Seventeen states own twenty-two dynamometers, there being two in Iowa, Michigan, Nebraska, Pennsylvania and Wisconsin. The hitch demonstrations were carried forward by the same field representative who had been doing the work for two years before.

One of the most interesting exhibits at the International Live Stock Show last December was the small model five-, six-, and eight-horse hitches. The first two were on gang plows, the latter on a tandem disc, models being cast aluminum, showing harness methods of hitching.

In connection with the hitch demonstrations and of great importance has been the colt-breaking methods of handling the unbroken horses, teaching the armers newer methods of handling their colts. At some of the shows these unbroken horses were placed in the multiple hitches and worked right off with the other horses.

The decrease in horses has worked for a benefit to the horse market of the country. The poorer grades are being eliminated, the production of better horses has boosted the price, and good horses are selling higher than ever before.

We are threatened with over-production of food stuff world wide in extent unless widespread crop failure of the present drought should raise the prices of farm products, which would continue to be low as they have been in the past. The most important factor is that horse costs are non-cash, all of which indicates that farmers are going to use more horse power on the farms by diverting acres from food growth to power growth.

The Horse Association of America is doing all in its power to sell the horse to the American public, looking after its uses and abuses, and resisting ordinances to eliminate them from city streets.

It is hoped that the American Veterinary Medical Association and individual veterinarians will continue to encourage and assist in the promotion of horse shows, racing programs, and encourage the use of better sires.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) T. A. SIGLER.

PRESIDENT FERGUSON: You have heard the report of our representative to the Horse Association of America. What is your pleasure?

DR. LOCKHART: I move the report be received and referred to the Executive Board.

DR. WILLIAMS: I second the motion.

PRESIDENT FERGUSON: It has been moved and seconded that the report be received and referred to the Executive Board. Any discussion?

The motion was put to a vote and carried.

PRESIDENT FERGUSON: We will next receive the report from our representative to the American Association for the Advancement of Science and the report of the Special Committee on the A. A. A. S. Meeting.

SECRETARY HOSKINS: In the absence of Dr. Giltner I will read the report.

Secretary Hoskins read the report.

### Report of A. V. M. A. Representative to the American Association for the Advancement of Science

#### MR. PRESIDENT AND MEMBERS:

Your representative reported at the 1929 meeting that the A. A. A. S. had requested the A. V. M. A. to prepare the program for the Des Moines meeting of Section N (Medicine). The request met with the approval of the A. V. M. A. A committee, consisting of Dean C. H. Stange, Dr. C. P. Fitch and your representative to the A. A. A. S., was appointed to arrange the program. This report will deal only with the results of these efforts. The program for the meeting was published in the JOURNAL,\* under the title, "Grasping an Opportunity." The committee wishes to thank those whose participation in the program made it a success and favorably presented veterinary medicine to the general public and to science in general.

Dr. C. P. Fitch presided at the meeting, which was held at the Commodore Hotel, December 31. He reports:

"The maximum attendance was not very large. I guess that fifty was the maximum number, and probably thirty-five was the average number in attendance during the day. There is one thing that is very evident and that is that the medical profession is not particularly interested in our problems. There were a few of the regular members of Section N present, including Dr. Poynter (Secretary of the Section), but they were very few and far between. If it hadn't been for the veterinarians at Ames and from the surrounding territory the attendance would have been very meagre indeed. As I stated above, there is a well-defined notion in my mind, based on experience over a considerable period of time, that the medical profession is not particularly interested in comparative medicine. If they have a particular problem in mind, which of course was the undulant fever problem, a few of them may show up. Otherwise, nobody.

"The program was really very good indeed—some of the papers were of particular merit. Dr. Hall had a wonderful exposition of the relationship between human and veterinary parasitology, with many new thoughts. Dr. Stange and Dr. Hardenbergh both had very fine discussions. As a matter of fact, I don't believe I could pick out any one particular paper and say that it was much better than the others.

"The real thing was that the people to whom these papers should have been directed were not in attendance."

*Science*† published Dr. Poynter's report of the meeting:

"On Tuesday the entire day was devoted to a program arranged under the auspices of the American Veterinary Medical Association recently affiliated with the American Association for the Advancement of Science.

\*Jour. A. V. M. A., lxxv (1929), n. s. 28 (6), pp. 674-675

†Science, lxxi (1930), p. 164.

The meeting was very well attended, and gratifying discussion followed the reading of the papers. The contributions presented in the morning dealt with the menace of animal diseases to the human family. A paper by Dr. John R. Mohler, chief of the U. S. Bureau of Animal Industry, was read by Dr. Barger, in the unavoidable absence of the author. This paper presented a splendid résumé of the problems that were more specifically discussed in later papers.

"Dr. J. N. Shaw, of Oregon State Agricultural College, explained the poisoning of dogs by salmon, using a cinema film. Dr. Maurice C. Hall, of the U. S. Bureau of Animal Industry, reviewed our present knowledge of parasitology. A paper by Dr. William H. Feldman, of the Mayo Foundation, was devoted to an account of the production of experimental tuberculosis through intracerebral inoculation.

"Dr. C. H. Stange, of the Iowa State College, at Ames, discussed the general problem of veterinary education, and made the point, which was reflected in the atmosphere of this meeting, that the interests of veterinarians are much more closely associated with those of the agricultural group, with which most veterinary schools have developed. This paper suggested a rather pessimistic outlook of the present status of veterinary education and urged the necessity of extended entrance requirements and closer organization with medicine. It was the general feeling, expressed in this discussion, that medical papers and veterinary papers should use common avenues of publication, so that the compartmented literatures might become more easily available to both groups. It seemed to be the consensus of opinion that Section N might be peculiarly useful as a common meeting ground for these two groups.

"On Tuesday afternoon the discussion centered around the problem of undulant fever. A paper by Dr. I. F. Huddleson (Michigan State College) of the U. S. Public Health Service (special agent), presented the author's personal study in northern Africa and southern Europe. This was a very complete résumé and emphasized particularly the importance of contact in the extension of this disease to the human family. Dr. Jordan presented a paper by Dr. A. V. Hardy, of the U. S. Public Health Service, on "The Prevention of Undulant Fever," in which both the danger through contact and the possible extension of the disease through unpasteurized milk products were considered. The author concluded that contact is a more significant factor in the spread of the disease than milk products. Other papers of special interest can not be mentioned here because of the lack of space."

The same number of *Science*\* contained the following account of the meeting in the form of a news item:

"Because of the number of animal diseases which may be transmitted to man, veterinary medicine is a necessary factor in the care of the public health. Four men who made outstanding contributions to our knowledge of diseases, Jenner, Pasteur, Koch and Theobald Smith, are claimed by the veterinary profession because all of them were interested in animal diseases. So Dr. Pierre A. Fish, of New York State Veterinary College, said in an address before the medical science section of the American Association. Tuberculosis, undulant fever and tularemia are prominent diseases which are transmitted from animals to man, others being anthrax, glanders, foot-and-mouth disease, cow pox, rabies, actinomycosis, infectious jaundice, rat-bite fever and bubonic plague. For the control of these diseases public health officers and veterinarians must work together. Veterinarians contributed largely to the health of the army during the World War by careful inspection of all meat, milk and their products before consumption. The importance of continued study of the parasites of man and the lower animals was emphasized in a paper presented at the same session by Dr. Maurice C. Hall, of the U. S. Bureau of Animal Industry. Parasites may be transferred from one host to another, as from wild to domestic animals and from animals to man, and also in the reverse

\**Science*, lxxi (1930), p. lvi, supplement.



direction. The parasite in these cases seems able to adapt itself easily to the new host, but the host generally is not so adaptable and as a result shows evidence of hostility to the parasite which we recognize as a disease-picture. Veterinary parasitology is daily becoming of greater importance to the live stock industry, while human parasitology is still of major importance in the tropics."

Several of the papers referred to in this report have been published in the JOURNAL as follows:

Mohler, John R.: Animal diseases—a menace to the human family. Jour. A. V. M. A., lxxvi (1930), n. s. 29 (5), pp. 670-679.

Fitch, C. P., Delez, A. L., and Boyd, W. L.: Duration of the elimination of *Bacterium abortus* Bang in the vaginal and uterine discharges of infected cattle. Jour. A. V. M. A., lxxvi (1930), n. s. 29 (5), pp. 680-685.

Wright, H. K.: The development of an effective prophylactic for dog distemper. Jour. A. V. M. A., lxxvi (1930), n. s. 29 (5), pp. 686-695.

Stange, C. H.: Progress in veterinary education. Jour. A. V. M. A., lxxvi (1930), n. s. 29 (6), pp. 820-825.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) WARD GILTNER.

PRESIDENT FERGUSON: What is your pleasure with Dr. Giltner's report, as read by Dr. Hoskins?

DR. KERNKAMP: I move the report be received and referred to the Executive Board.

DR. HERNSHEIM: I second the motion.

PRESIDENT FERGUSON: It has been moved and seconded that Dr. Giltner's report be received and referred to the Executive Board.

. . . The motion was put to a vote and carried. . . .

PRESIDENT FERGUSON: The next is a report of our representative to the National Poultry Sanitation Commission, Dr. N. S. Mayo.

SECRETARY HOSKINS: The report is not here. It may be here later.

PRESIDENT FERGUSON: We will have to defer the reading of that report until later.

The next is the report of our delegate to the Fourth World's Poultry Congress, London, England, 1930.

SECRETARY HOSKINS: Dr. Brunett has not yet returned to the United States, and, therefore, it is impossible to give you his report.

PRESIDENT FERGUSON: For the reason stated, we will have to defer the report until received.

The next is a report of the Special Committee on Agricultural Extension Service, by Dr. J. S. Koen, *Chairman*, of Bloomington, Illinois.

. . . Dr. Koen read the report. . . .

PRESIDENT FERGUSON: You have heard the report of the Special Committee on Agricultural Extension Service. What is your pleasure?

DR. D. W. HURST: I move that the report of this Committee be received and referred to the Executive Board.

The motion was duly seconded.

PRESIDENT FERGUSON: The motion has been made and seconded that the report be received and referred to the Executive Board.

SECRETARY HOSKINS: This is a special committee and the motion should include either continuance or discontinuance of the Committee.

DR. HURST: I will include the continuance of the Committee, in the motion.

PRESIDENT FERGUSON: That will be included in the motion, with the consent of the second.

It has been moved and seconded that the report of the Committee be received and referred to the Executive Board, and that the Committee be continued. Is there any discussion?

DR. COTTON: I do not know if I am in order at this time, but you have asked for discussion?

PRESIDENT FERGUSON: Yes.

DR. COTTON: I don't believe I am in order until after the question is put. I would like to state, however, that it has dawned on me that in the report of this Committee they had certain recommendations, although I don't know that they were definitely stated in the summary. They did recommend that the powers that be in Washington be admonished, or requested, to take action making a more definite direction to the extension workers since the statement made in 1924 relative to their duties. I don't know whether that was a recommendation or not.

I draw your attention to that, Mr. Chairman. If you would like to have that in the form of a motion or not, I do not know, but they are asking for certain action on the part of Washington and apparently asking for the support of this Association.

DR. KOEN: We have been in correspondence with Director Warburton, in Washington, ever since we began our efforts. He has assured us that he is entirely sympathetic with our efforts and in letters addressed to the Southeast Georgia Veterinary Medical Association he refers to the fact that a committee of this Association is at work attempting to find some way to bring

about closer cooperation and more harmony between these two groups. I am assured by Director Warburton that he is glad to welcome suggestions from this Association to that end, and with that purpose in mind we set out and endeavored to bring to you the report that I have just presented.

PRESIDENT FERGUSON: My understanding is that it was the duty of the Committee to bring in a report to the Association, and the Executive Board would outline the future activities. So, if there is no objection, and you are ready for the question, we will proceed.

The motion was put to a vote and carried.

The complete and comprehensive report submitted by the Special Committee on Agricultural Extension Service was given careful consideration by the Executive Board. The report covered the detailed study of the relationship of both the Agricultural Extension Service and Smith-Hughes teachers of agriculture to the veterinary profession. Complaints of infringements in the field of veterinary practice, which were received from members located in many different states, were responsible for the appointment of this Committee, and it was the opinion of the members of the Executive Board that the findings of the Committee fully justified the work that was undertaken.

While the problem appears to be a serious one in some states, it is less serious and even negligible in others. The opinion prevailed among the members of the Executive Board that much good should be accomplished as the result of bringing this matter so forcibly to the attention of those who are most instrumental in outlining and administering the policy of Agricultural Extension and Smith-Hughes workers.

The Executive Board gives its approval to the summary of the report as submitted by the Special Committee on Agricultural Extension Service, which is as follows:

### **Report of the Special Committee on Agricultural Extension Service**

#### **SUMMARY**

1. Your Committee believes that much improvement in the relations between agricultural extension workers and veterinarians has been made during the past ten years. Much needs yet to be done, in order that these forces may work together harmoniously, to the end that the greatest good may be rendered the live stock industry.

2. Where friction still exists we feel it is due in most instances to the lack of a proper understanding and appreciation of each other. To the end that this may be corrected, we believe that it would be advisable for the Agricultural Extension Service at Washington to have veterinary representation on its staff.

3. We believe the situation in Illinois and other states can be corrected. We feel the Washington office could influence extension directors in states where serious conflict exists and could assist in correcting abuses by outlining, in a more specific manner, the duties of county agents, Smith-Hughes teachers, etc.

4. We believe the extension directors in states where serious friction exists should be supported in their efforts to correct conditions by emphasizing the benefits that have accrued in other states where these abuses have not been permitted.

5. Since the vaccination of swine and the distribution of veterinary biological products and supplies direct to farmers by county agents constitutes the greatest source of friction between the two groups, we urge that county agents be restricted in the use of biological and medicinal products to strictly *demonstrational purposes in communities where competent veterinarians are not available.*

6. In states where there are large areas without competent veterinary service and where the expense involved and the distances are too great to justify the calling of a competent veterinarian, we urge the appointment of *graduate veterinarians* as county agents for such territories. In this manner efficient veterinary service may be provided until the live stock industry of such a territory will support a local practitioner.

7. We urge all veterinarians to acquaint themselves with the work and duties of extension workers and to cultivate their acquaintance and friendship and assist them in their educational work whenever they are called upon and can do so without neglecting their practices.

8. We deplore the conflicts in our own ranks, the jealousies of one group for another, the unfavorable criticisms of one veterinarian by another, thus providing ammunition for unsympathetic county agents to shoot at us. Proper training for our work, careful execution of our duties when our services are called for, and the exhibition of ability on our part will command the respect not only of our brother veterinarians, but of the extension workers with whom we come in contact and of the public we serve, no matter what our rank may be, that of private practitioner, specialist, employe of county, state, or federal government, representative of a commercial firm, or member of the staff of one of our educational institutions.

9. We desire to thank President Ferguson and Secretary Hoskins for their assistance in our work.

Respectfully submitted,  
(Signed) J. S. KOEN, *Chairman*  
WM. MOORE  
J. H. MILLS

PRESIDENT FERGUSON: We have another report, of the Special Committee on Affiliation of State and Provincial Associations with the A. V. M. A., by Dr. T. E. Munce, Chairman.

#### **Report of Special Committee on Affiliation of State and Provincial Associations with the A. V. M. A.**

DR. T. E. MUNCE: I have a very brief report to make. It is not much more than a report of progress. This is a proposition which will require considerable time, patience and perseverance on the part of the Association, because there are so many ramifications in connection with the work of the Committee, and there are so very many associations to deal with, each and every one of which presents a different problem.

Eleven different states have appointed special committees on affiliation, to work in cooperation with the central, or special,



committee of the A. V. M. A. The states are as follows: Ohio, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Minnesota, New Jersey, Maryland, Wisconsin, North Dakota, Virginia, Massachusetts and Michigan. The committees representing these states that I have mentioned have all expressed a favorable attitude towards closer affiliation with the A. V. M. A. Several states that have not already authorized committees have expressed favorable interest in the matter of affiliation and have practically stated that they are ready to come in whenever the special committee of the A. V. M. A. outlines a definite program for affiliation. It is along this particular line that the special committee expects to function during the coming year.

Last night, at the meeting called by Secretary Hoskins, representatives of the various state and provincial associations were in attendance. I believe there were fifteen or sixteen states represented. If I remember correctly, every representative expressed himself in favor of affiliation and that the attitude of his association would be favorable toward this particular project.

As I understand it, Mr. Chairman, this is a special committee of the Executive Board and we will endeavor to have a report for the Executive Board before the end of the meeting. (Applause)

PRESIDENT FERGUSON: That automatically takes care of that report, if there is no discussion.

DR. MUNCE: I will be very glad to have a discussion of the matter of affiliation, if time permits, and you are interested, for the purpose of receiving suggestions which will be helpful to the Committee during the next year.

PRESIDENT FERGUSON: This report is open for discussion.

SECRETARY HOSKINS: Mr. Chairman, I would like to make a suggestion at this time and it is to the effect that if there are any members in the room who belong to state associations not named in the list which Dr. Munce read, upon your return home, or just as soon as possible thereafter, get in communication with the President of your state association and, provided that he has the power to do so, urge him to appoint a special committee to study this proposition. Do not wait until the next meeting of your association.

PRESIDENT FERGUSON: If there is no further business we will stand recessed until two o'clock, tomorrow afternoon.

The convention recessed at 5:05 p. m.

RECESS

## WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, August 27, 1930

The third general session was called to order at 2:10 p. m., by President Ferguson.

PRESIDENT FERGUSON: Dr. Hoskins has some communications he would like to read.

Announcements by Secretary Hoskins, followed by reading of telegrams from Dr. W. A. Axby, Dr. John R. Mohler and Mr. G. H. Hecke. Also a letter inviting the A. V. M. A. to meet in Des Moines in 1933; a letter from Dr. Benjamin McInnes, a letter from Mr. Sam H. Green and a letter from Dr. S. F. Tolmie.

PRESIDENT FERGUSON: Our first paper on the program this afternoon is "A Parasitological Résumé," by Dr. Maurice C. Hall, chief of the Zoological Division, B. A. I., Washington, D. C.

DR. HALL: Before reading this paper I want to express my appreciation of your courtesy in yesterday's action.

In a world of disillusionment, honor, wealth and things of that sort are not very intriguing to men after they reach the age which is indicated by gray hair and a bald head, but there are some things, such as friendship, which I think have real value and which we all appreciate. I take yesterday's action as an expression of friendship. I think it also an expression of confidence and I hope the confidence is not misplaced. We will know more about that a year from now.

I meet many of you in your offices and in the field. I do not think that I am easily deceived in regard to your individual character. I think I know your weak spots as well as your strong ones, and that I share your vices is the thing that makes us human. But I have a liking for the members of the profession that I know and I think that yesterday's action is real in expressing the appreciation, and I take it that way, and as such I express my thanks to you.

Dr. Hall read his prepared paper. . . . (Published in this issue of the JOURNAL, p. 431.)

PRESIDENT FERGUSON: The Secretary will read the report of the Special Committee on History.

Secretary Hoskins read the report. . . .

**Report of the Special Committee on History**

MR. PRESIDENT AND MEMBERS:

Webster defines "history" as "a narration of events in the order in which they happened, with their causes and effects." Conforming to this definition your Committee on History is necessarily concerned only with the task of recording such incidents of the past, relating to our profession, as seem to be

worthy of preservation, and later, with assembling and compiling these facts in permanent form. A further function of the Committee might be to present this information, from time to time, in some manner that would be acceptable to the Association.

During the past year, the Chairman of the Committee has continued in the effort to secure complete lists of the alumni of the forty-four veterinary schools that have been, or now are, in existence in the United States and Canada. These lists have been nearly completed, and represent approximately 19,735 names.

It has been no small task to secure complete lists of the alumni of a number of the small, private schools, which were in existence for only a few sessions, thirty to forty years ago. In several instances, relatives or friends of deceased alumni have been able to furnish lists of graduates of certain years, by referring to class-pictures or programs of commencement exercises found among the effects of their former owners. On the other hand, numerous letters written by the Chairman of the Committee, and addressed to former deans, or other prominent faculty members, of well-known private schools, have failed to bring results. These veterinarians now are, or have been, members of the American Veterinary Medical Association, but seem either to have lost interest in its affairs, or do not think it worth while to divulge the information requested.

In spite of certain discouragements, we feel that the Committee on History is making satisfactory progress.

Respectfully submitted,  
(Signed) J. P. FOSTER, *Chairman*  
(Signed) P. A. FISH  
C. D. MCGILVRAY  
C. J. MARSHALL  
DAVID S. WHITE

PRESIDENT FERGUSON: What will we do with the report?

DR. KERNKAMP: I move that the report be received and referred to the Executive Board and the Committee continued.

. . . The motion was duly seconded. . . .

PRESIDENT FERGUSON: It has been moved and seconded that the report be received and referred to the Executive Board and the Committee continued.

. . . The motion was put to a vote and carried. . . .

PRESIDENT FERGUSON: We will next listen to the report of the Special Committee on Abortion. Dr. Hallman will read the report.

. . . Dr. Hallman read the report. . . .

### Report of the Special Committee on Abortion

#### MR. PRESIDENT AND MEMBERS

Your committee fully recognizes the importance of various factors and conditions that may be responsible for abortion and other breeding troubles, but believes that Bang's disease is by far the most important.

The fact should be recognized that in some individual herds these other factors and conditions (infections and unknown causes) may cause considerable losses and lead to discouragement to the owners, especially if they have freed their herds from Bang's disease at considerable trouble and expense.

Abortions due to nutritional deficiencies, other than that of iodine, in the opinion of your committee, have not been proved to occur under usual farm conditions.

#### METHODS OF CONTROL

In the light of our present knowledge, the only method of controlling the disease, that your committee can recommend, is on the basis of the clean herd and the agglutination test.

The subject of vaccination requires further study by competent investigators, and such studies under properly controlled conditions should be encouraged.

#### AGGLUTINATION TESTS

Your Committee believes that a serum titre of 1:100 or higher should be considered a positive reaction and that titres as low as 1:50 be regarded as suspicious. This belief is based on the failure of investigators to find infection in animals whose blood reacts in titres below 1:100, except in rare cases. The Committee believes that the significance of suspicious reactions cannot be determined on the basis of one test, and recommends re-testing animals giving such reactions, at least at monthly intervals, until their significance is determined. The fact should be kept in mind that there is an element of danger in handling a suspicious animal. If such is placed in a positive herd, it is thereby exposed to infection, and if left in a negative herd, it may expose susceptible stock. Animals continuously giving suspicious reactions should not be allowed to remain in a negative herd. It is advised that tests be made at least every six months and, in eliminating disease from infected herds, it is recommended that tests be made at intervals of three months or less.

#### IDENTIFICATION

All animals, including calves, should be identified for purposes of test, by ear-tag, tattoo number, or registration name and number, and in the case of unregistered pure-bred calves, the name or number of dam and date of birth.

#### FUNCTION OF VETERINARIANS

The practicing veterinarian should play a very important part in the control and eradication of Bang's disease, for it is to him that the stock-owner must look for the collection and proper labelling of blood samples, the interpretation of results of blood tests, advice as to disposition of reacting or suspicious animals, the proper time for collecting blood samples from special animals, as to sanitary measures that should be taken, and special care to be given individual animals in order to control and eliminate the malady in and from their herds.

He should, therefore, inform himself fully of the nature of the disease and means by which it spreads, the significance of blood reactions of different titres and of the latest and most approved methods of control and eradication. He should caution his clients against believing that the eradication of Bang's disease from their herds will eliminate all breeding troubles, or even abortions, and he should give them to understand that the eradication of the malady from a herd cannot be accomplished without effort, which, in some cases, must be sustained for considerable time.

The veterinarian will, no doubt, find a considerable number of herds in which the elimination or segregation methods are impractical, but there will be but few for which he cannot offer a promising plan to improve conditions, either by the use of the maternity stall and other sanitary measures or by building a clean herd from the offspring.

#### HUMAN INFECTION

Your Committee believes that it has been proved that Bang's disease of both cattle and swine has a significance for human health, but that the magnitude of this is not yet determined. There appears to be no longer any question but that milk from cows carrying the abortion bacillus in their udders may sometimes cause undulant fever in man. It is not believed that such milk is a serious danger, but, nevertheless, it is a danger. It further seems certain that human infection may occur through direct contact with infected cattle or swine and it is believed that the veterinarian should warn the stock-owner of these dangers as well as take them into account as far as he himself is concerned. It is highly desirable that as much data be collected as possible that



will lead to a true evaluation of the significance of Bang's disease for human health, and it is hoped that the practicing veterinarian will render as much aid to investigators and public health officials seeking information on undulant fever as he reasonably can be expected to give, to the end that the truth about the Bang's disease-undulant fever situation be determined.

C. P. FITCH, *Chairman*  
M. F. BARNES  
E. T. HALLMAN  
W. E. COTTON  
HERBERT LOTHE

DR. HALLMAN: Mr. President, I move the report be received and referred to the Executive Board and the Committee continued.

. . . The motion was duly seconded. . . .

PRESIDENT FERGUSON: It has been duly moved and seconded that the report be received and referred to the Executive Board and that the Committee be retained.

. . . The motion was put to a vote and carried. . . .

PRESIDENT FERGUSON: Next is a report of the Committee on Legislation. Dr. Hoskins will read the report.

. . . Secretary Hoskins read the report. . . .

### Report of Committee on Legislation

MR. PRESIDENT AND MEMBERS:

The Committee on Legislation functioned during the year as follows:

(1) In cooperating with the American Medical Association in preparing a model state narcotic bill.

(2) In actively opposing the bill perennially introduced in Congress to prohibit experiments on living dogs in the District of Columbia. This committee appeared before the U. S. House Committee on the District of Columbia, on March 31, 1930, and before the U. S. Senate Committee on June 11, 1930. The bill was not enacted into law.

(3) In cooperating with a special committee of the A. V. M. A. at a hearing in Washington on August 12, to assist the Public Health Service in securing certain information relative to the use of opium and cocaine in the United States.

(Signed) JOHN P. TURNER, *Chairman*

J. L. AXBY  
F. E. MURRAY  
CASSIUS WAY  
C. A. CARY

SECRETARY HOSKINS: Mr. President, I move that the report be received and referred to the Executive Board.

. . . The motion was duly seconded. . . .

PRESIDENT FERGUSON: The motion has been made and seconded that the report be received and referred to the Executive Board.

. . . The motion was put to a vote and carried. . . .

PRESIDENT FERGUSON: Next is a report of the Special Committee on Distemper. Dr. J. V. Lacroix, chairman of the Committee, is not here and Dr. Hoskins will read the report.

**SECRETARY HOSKINS:** This is not a report. It is a paragraph from a letter from Dr. Lacroix, explaining the absence of a report. The letter is addressed to me.

Secretary Hoskins read from the letter.

I received your notification regarding the report of the Committee on Canine Distemper and I have invited each of the other members of this committee to make suggestions regarding that which should be embodied in the report. As yet no reply has come from anyone. It seems, therefore, that as the other men are so hesitant in commenting on this subject, my views might better be repressed. Your Committee, consequently, has "nothing to report."

**PRESIDENT FERGUSON:** What is your pleasure with this communication?

**DR. MUNCE:** As I gathered from the letter of Dr. Lacroix, there is no report.

**PRESIDENT FERGUSON:** We have just heard the communication from Dr. Lacroix but as it is a special committee we will have to take some action in that regard.

**DR. MUNCE:** I move that the Special Committee on Distemper be continued.

**DR. KERNKAMP:** I second the motion.

**PRESIDENT FERGUSON:** It has been moved and seconded that the Special Committee on Distemper be continued.

The motion was put to a vote and carried.

**PRESIDENT FERGUSON:** We will now receive the report of the Committee on Education. Dr. H. E. Bemis, chairman of the Committee, is not present. Dr. Hoskins will read the report.

**SECRETARY HOSKINS:** This is a very difficult sort of a report to present, for the reason that it is very largely statistical and contains several tables. I will read it in sections, omitting tables and a great many of the figures. The report, of course, will appear in the JOURNAL later on.

Secretary Hoskins read the report.

### Report of Committee on Education

#### MR. PRESIDENT AND MEMBERS:

Last year your Committee on Education made a progress report outlining the work which was under way, and stating that in the end the report concerning the schools and their graduates would present facts concerning:

1. The student body.
2. The curriculum.
3. The physical plant, equipment and budgets of twelve schools.
4. The number and preparation of teachers in each school.
5. The number, age, distribution, school of graduation, earnings and activities of veterinarians.

Most of this material has been collected and is being assembled in suitable form for publication. For the sake of brevity, only a summary of facts is presented here.

1. The Student Body:

A. Number:

Total enrollment for past ten-year period.....	7093
Average yearly enrollment.....	709
Average number of seniors each year*.....	152

B. Geographical source:

In a study of nine of the eleven schools in the United States, it was found that 73 per cent of the students come from the states in which schools are located.

C. Age at entrance:

The average age of 793 students was 21.43 years.

D. Occupation of parents (952 cases):

	<i>Per cent</i>
Farmers or stockmen.....	45.9
Veterinarians.....	6.9
Other branches of medicine.....	2.9
Other professions.....	3.8
Merchants, bankers, etc.....	10.9
Tradesmen.....	12.4
Laborers.....	2.6
Miscellaneous or not listed.....	14.6

E. Preparatory education

	<i>Per cent</i>
Graduation from high school or its equivalent (required).....	100.0
Some additional college training (voluntary).....	17.0
Percentage of entrants who were graduated.....	78.0

2. Curriculum:

A. Length of course and distribution of time:

The length of the course in the schools in the United States is four years of nine months each. As there is some variation in all institutions in the number of examination periods, vacation periods, etc., 32 weeks was taken as a standard length of actual advance work. On this basis the average total number of hours in the veterinary course in schools of the United States is 4203.

The largest total in any school.....	4608
The smallest total in any school.....	3542
Number of hours of science, agriculture and other subjects within this total.....	1057
Average total hours given to anatomy, including histology and embryology.....	799
Average total hours given to physiology.....	193
Average total hours given to pharmacology.....	204
Average total hours given to pathology, including parasitology.....	361
Average total hours given to hygiene, including bacteriology and food hygiene.....	302
Average total hours given to medicine.....	311
Average total hours given to surgery.....	303
Average total hours given to clinics.....	673
Average total hours given to animal husbandry.....	262
Average total hours given to science.....	466
Average total hours given to other subjects (military, physical training, English, etc.).....	329

B. Degree:

In the United States, Doctor of Veterinary Medicine (D. V. M. or V. M. D.), after four years of nine months each. In Ontario, Bachelor of Veterinary Science (B. V. Sc.), after four years of seven months, Master of Veterinary Science (M. V. Sc.), after two additional years of advanced study, and Doctor of Veterinary

\*The number graduated might be slightly less.

Science (D. V. Sc.), after three years of special study and research in residence, or conferred for attainment in some line.

One school in the United States give two degrees (D. V. M. and B. S.) for four years of work.

### 3. Physical Plant, Equipment and Budgets of Twelve Schools:

#### A. Physical plant:

It is difficult to make a statement concerning the value of the plant, which would place each school in its proper relation to the others. Some were built when labor and materials were cheap, some are built on valuable land, and building construction costs more in the North than in the South. The following table shows the approximate situation. The figures are based on cost when built, not present values.

Three schools cost.....\$500,000.00 to.....\$516,000.00

Five schools cost.....150,000.00 to.....300,000.00

Four schools cost.....28,000.00 to.....66,000.00

#### B. Equipment:

In five schools this cost.....\$75,000.00 to.....\$125,000.00

In four schools this cost.....40,000.00 to.....52,000.00

In three schools this cost.....12,000.00 to.....25,000.00

#### C. Budgets for teaching, research and maintenance:

In three schools.....\$100,000.00 to.....\$174,000.00

In two schools.....75,000.00 to.....85,000.00

In three schools.....52,000.00 to.....62,000.00

In four schools.....20,000.00 to.....30,000.00

### 4. Number and Training of Teachers:

This section of the report is not complete. Some idea of the size of the staff for teaching and research in technical subjects only can be obtained from the following:

Three schools have twenty to twenty-three veterinarians on the staff. One school has sixteen veterinarians on the staff, while three schools have ten to fifteen veterinarians and five schools have five to ten.

### 5. The Veterinarian after Graduation:

#### A. Number of veterinarians:

The number of graduate veterinarians registered in the various states of the United States, according to state lists, as of the year 1929, furnished by state veterinarians or registration boards from all states (duplications checked out as far as possible).....10,701

Number of graduate veterinarians in federal work, not registered in any state.....1,539

Total 12,240

Number of non-graduate veterinarians reported in twelve states.....1,558

Estimated number in other thirty-six states....1,255

Total 2,813

Total graduate and non-graduate veterinarians in United States\*.....15,053

#### B. Age of Veterinarians:

The present average age of graduate veterinarians in the United States (1568 cases) is 43 years.

In the group of known ages we found 200 to be 70 years of age, or more, leaving 12,040 below 70 years of age. Starting with this number and computing according to the American-Canadian mortality tables, we get the results shown in table I.

\*This figure is higher than one compiled by Secretary Hoskins. We have had no opportunity to check the difference.



TABLE I—*Calculation to show number of veterinarians that must be graduated annually to maintain present numerical strength*

YEAR	NUMBER IN PRESENT GROUP UP TO 70 YEARS	NUMBER IN NEW GROUP GRADUATED AT THE RATE OF 152 PER YEAR	TOTAL OF OLD AND NEW GROUPS	TO MAINTAIN PRESENT NUMBER, OTHERS MUST BE GRADUATED AT THE ANNUAL RATE OF
1930	12,040		12,040	
1940	9,923	1,490	11,413	234
1950	7,076	2,909	9,985	269
1960	3,320	4,221	7,541	321
1970	495	5,327	5,822	335
1980	0	5,828	5,828	319
After 1980		Constant	Constant	295.6

## C. Distribution of veterinarians:

Fifteen states of the Union contain 80 per cent of the veterinarians. They are Massachusetts, New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Michigan, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, Nebraska, Kansas, Texas and California.

## D. School of graduation:

This study was made to show the problem of the present schools supplying the field now occupied by graduates of schools no longer in existence. Nine of the eleven states having schools were studied.

In nine states with schools:

62 per cent are graduates of present schools.  
38 per cent are graduates of extinct schools.

In states without schools:

25 per cent are graduates of present schools.  
75 per cent are graduates of extinct schools.

In the country as a whole:

39 per cent are graduates of present schools.  
61 per cent are graduates of extinct schools.

## E. Activities of veterinarians:

Replies were received from 615 veterinarians, distributed as follows: 260 from New York, 40 from Minnesota, 21 from Washington, 63 from California, 148 from Iowa and 83 from Ohio. Of these there were:

	Per cent
In practice . . . . .	75.1
Commercial work . . . . .	5.0
Municipal work . . . . .	2.1
State work . . . . .	6.5
County work . . . . .	2.6
B. A. I. . . . .	3.2
Army . . . . .	0.8
Teaching . . . . .	2.6
Other lines . . . . .	2.1

In an effort to determine the relative importance of the various species to the practitioner, those in the above group engaged in practice reported on the relative amount of time spent in different branches of practice, as follows:

	<i>Per cent</i>
Cattle.....	38.8
Horses.....	19.7
Small Animals.....	19.6
Swine.....	16.4
Sheep.....	2.5
Poultry.....	2.8

Information also was obtained on the proportion of practitioners who give some time to the various species, as follows:

	<i>Per cent</i>
Horses.....	94.5
Cattle.....	92.0
Small Animals.....	73.5
Swine.....	59.0
Sheep.....	43.0
Poultry.....	43.1

#### F. Earnings of veterinarians:

##### I. Practice:

A total of 277 practitioners, located in the six states previously mentioned, reported net annual incomes as follows:

Highest one-tenth (average).....	\$9,706.94
Highest one-fourth (average).....	7,383.62
Lowest one-fourth (average).....	2,174.85
Lowest one-tenth (average).....	1,631.80
Average of group (277 veterinarians).....	4,273.99

##### II. United States Army:

The average salary of 126 officers in the Veterinary Corps, without quarters, was reported as.....\$4,476.00

##### III. United States Department of Agriculture:

In the Bureau of Animal Industry, 43 veterinarians, engaged in either administrative or research work, reported an average annual salary as.....\$3,502.00

In the B. A. I. field service, 1353 veterinarians reported an average annual salary of.....\$2,836.58

In the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, Bureau of Biological Survey, Canal Zone, etc., 17 veterinarians reported an average annual salary of.....\$3,403.00

##### IV. Municipal service:

A total of 202 veterinarians in municipal employ reported an average annual salary of.....\$2,568.00

##### V. State service:

A total of 660 veterinarians engaged in state work reported an average annual salary of.....\$2,652.00

##### VI. Teaching and research:

The average salary of 72 veterinary teachers, on four of the best-paid faculties, was.....\$3,407.00

No interpretation of the report is being offered at this time. Some of the statistical studies, particularly those on the veterinarian after graduation, should be extended to include greater numbers and a greater geographical distribution.

It is evident that there is considerable variation in the amount of support given the various schools. The difference between the maximum and minimum support is too great and the A. V. M. A. should lend its aid in correcting this condition. At the present rate of graduation, the number of veterinarians will rather rapidly decrease. In view of this fact greater entrance requirements and increased length of course should not be required at this time, but the Committee feels that some progress could be made towards higher educational standards if the veterinary degree were put on the same basis with most other branches of education, starting with a bachelor's degree at the end of four years and providing for a master's and a doctor's degree in veterinary medicine, based upon the usual amount of prescribed post-graduate work.

The Committee recommends that \$500.00 be appropriated for the coming year. All of the appropriation for the present year was not expended because other funds were used for most of the work, which will not be the case during the coming year.

Respectfully submitted,  
(Signed) H. E. BEMIS, *Chairman*  
E. A. BENBROOK  
N. S. MATO  
REUBEN HILTY  
C. D. MCGILVRAY

SECRETARY HOSKINS: In the letter of transmittal, Dr. Bemis stated that the report does not mention the list of approved schools. The By-laws provide that the Committee on Education annually recommend a list of recognized colleges and this letter suggests that the same list that was recommended last year be again recommended this year, in connection with this report and, Mr. Chairman, I so move, including the receiving of this report and its reference to the Executive Board.

DR. KERNKAMP: I second the motion.

PRESIDENT FERGUSON: You have heard the motion, properly made and seconded. Any discussion?

. . . The motion was put to a vote and carried. . . .

PRESIDENT FERGUSON: Next is the report of the Committee on Veterinary Biological Products, by Dr. H. J. Shore, Chairman, of Fort Dodge, Iowa.

. . . Dr. Shore read the report. . . .

### Report of Committee on Veterinary Biological Products

#### MR. PRESIDENT AND MEMBERS:

The Committee on Veterinary Biological Products had one meeting during the year. This meeting was held December 5, 1929, at Chicago, Illinois, during the U. S. Live Stock Sanitary Association meeting. With one exception, all members of the Committee were present. In planning work for the year, it was decided to attempt to classify the following veterinary biologics, namely:

- Canine Distemper Vaccine
- Pulmonary Edema Bacterin
- Abortion Bacterin
- Abortion Vaccine

The Committee recommends the following classification for the products named, in accordance with the policy determined upon in previous years for the work of the Committee. (Section 4 of the regulations adopted for classifying veterinary biologics.)

Group B (Products whose use or manufacture is in the experimental stage):

- Abortion Bacterin
- Abortion Vaccine
- Canine Distemper Vaccine
- Pulmonary Edema Bacterin

The work of the Committee is laborious, as a great deal of time is required to obtain information concerning the products that may be under consideration. Because of this, manufacturers of the various products have been requested to aid the Committee, particularly by furnishing references to

original work concerning the products. A number of firms fully cooperated in this respect, and the Committee takes this opportunity publicly to acknowledge this cooperation, knowing well the tax upon the time of firms furnishing this bibliography.

When the information mentioned was assembled, it was furnished to each member of the Committee.

With regard to the product, Abortion Vaccine, it is suggested that this biologic be used only in strict accord with state regulations in those states where its use may conflict with regulatory work.

With reference to Canine Distemper Vaccine, the Committee considered the biologics previously marketed under the names, "Canine Distemper Bacterin," "Canine Distemper Mixed Bacterin," etc. In this connection the Chief of the Bureau of Animal Industry has advised the Committee that in the future these bacterial vaccines may not be sold for use in the treatment or prevention of canine distemper, but may only be recommended for the prevention or treatment of bacterial infections that may occur simultaneously with the disease, canine distemper.

The progress of the work of the Committee is necessarily slow, as no opportunity is afforded to determine by test the value of the products, and a review of the bibliography takes a great deal of time. For these reasons only a limited number of products can be under consideration at one time.

It is believed that some change in policy will be advantageous. This change, the Committee recommends, should be one that will enable the Association to state whether a product is acceptable or not acceptable to it, much in the same manner as now obtains in the American Medical Association, when that body has under consideration the value of biological products.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) H. J. SHORE, *Chairman*

(Signed) E. R. STEEL

(Signed) B. J. KILLHAM

(Signed) M. J. HARKINS

(Signed) F. A. IMLER

DR. SHORE: Mr. President, I move the adoption of the report and its reference to the Executive Board.

The motion was duly seconded.

PRESIDENT FERGUSON: You have heard the motion regularly made and seconded that the report be received and referred to the Executive Board.

The motion was put to a vote and carried.

PRESIDENT FERGUSON: We will next have the report of the Special Committee on Prevention of Transmissible Diseases of Animals, by Dr. Jacob Traum, Chairman, of Berkeley, California.

Dr. Traum read the report.

### Report of Special Committee on the Prevention of Transmissible Diseases of Animals

#### MR. PRESIDENT AND MEMBERS:

This year your Committee had no opportunity of meeting. However, by correspondence it was decided to call your attention again to (1) transmissible diseases of animals recently recognized in the United States, and (2) important developments in long-recognized transmissible diseases.

#### ANAPLASMOSIS

Under the first heading, the Committee, last year, called your attention to anaplasmosis in cattle. The findings of importance regarding this disease,



brought forward since last year, are reported by the Bureau of Animal Industry, United States Department of Agriculture, as follows:

"The cooperative work done during the past year by the Pathological Division and the states of Florida, Kansas and Oklahoma has been continued. In Oklahoma an experiment with *Tabanus sulcifrons*, conducted in August, 1929, in which 12 flies were known to have bitten both a cow affected with anaplasmosis and a healthy one, failed after nine months observation to show that the disease was transmitted by these flies. At the close of the experiment the experiment cow was found to be susceptible to anaplasmosis.

"The following states are now known to have centers of anaplasmosis infection: Arizona, Florida, Louisiana, Texas, California, Nevada, Kansas, Oklahoma, and Missouri."

The Zoological Division reports as follows:

"Work at Jeanerette, Louisiana, has shown that anaplasmosis can be transmitted from an infected bovine to a non-infected bovine by the dog tick (*Rhipicephalus sanguineus*). It has also been shown that anaplasmosis can be transmitted mechanically by pricking an infected bovine with a lancet and then pricking a susceptible non-infected bovine with the contaminated lancet."

#### COCCIDIOIDAL GRANULOMA

Coccidioidal granuloma in cattle is another disease which was treated in last year's report. This disease in animals has been found only in California, and at this meeting it is the subject of two papers. There is also an exhibit of lesions and charts of the disease in both animals and human beings. Coccidioidal granuloma in human beings has been receiving considerable study in certain sections of California.

The Committee desires to emphasize the need of the profession to follow carefully the reports of experimental and field observations on coccidiosis in our domestic animals, especially in swine. Coccidiosis in poultry and in cattle has long been recognized and studied, but it is only recently that coccidia are being recognized as a factor in causing diseases of swine.

#### BOVINE MASTITIS

Under the second heading, the Committee is pleased to report that renewed interest is being shown, in several different institutions in this country and abroad, in the study of mastitis in cattle. Both from the economic and public health viewpoint, this disease is of major importance to our dairy industry. In the past it has not received sufficient attention. Holford estimates that in New York State alone, the loss chargeable to this disease would reach over eight million dollars. In the United States, the loss is probably over seventy-two million dollars annually. In the JOURNAL of the A. V. M. A. there will soon appear an article on bovine mastitis caused by *Streptococcus epidemicus*. This streptococcus is the incitant of septic sore throat in human beings and, from the public health standpoint, this form of mastitis is one of the most important phases of dairy inspections. Other forms of streptococci are responsible for eighty per cent or more of the cases of mastitis in cattle. Now and then, staphylococci, *B. pyogenes*, and organisms of the colon-typhoid group are incriminated. Those interested in cattle practice and dairy inspection must devote more attention to this disease, and must make more effort to study it and help supply much-needed information concerning this disease. At this point, the Committee desires to emphasize the need of the preventive measures and especially of well-planned long-time policies in herd management in which certain definite procedures are in operation the year round. This is true, not only of this disease, but of other infectious diseases. It has long been felt that alleviative and individual treatment should be secondary to well-planned and carefully carried out prophylactic measures, but generally the practitioners have not put the latter into force.

#### DOURINE

The Bureau of Animal Industry has for many years carried on cooperative dourine eradication campaigns, and a note on the present status of the disease is contained in the following letter from the Bureau to the Committee.

"After several seasons effort, eradication of this disease on the vast Navajo Indian Reservation in Arizona and New Mexico was, apparently, accomplished last year. The disease was recently found to exist on the San Carlos Indian Reservation in southeastern Arizona, and we are making some preliminary tests in an effort to determine the extent of the infection, and whether the adjoining Apache Reservation is involved. It was also found last year that dourine exists in the northern part of Nevada, including the Western Shoshone Indian Reservation, with extension of the disease across the Nevada border into the southwestern corner of Idaho and the southeastern section of Oregon. Cooperative tests which have thus far been made in the three aforementioned states have been confined chiefly to animals on ranches rather than on the range. Of approximately 10,000 such horses tested, only about 2 per cent were classed as reactors. These are the only known dourine-infected areas in the United States."

#### TRICHINOSIS

In the field of parasitology, we desire to call your attention to trichinosis in human beings, which has been reported from several sections of the United States, but particularly from central and northern California.

During the past year, an unusually large number of cases of human trichinosis were reported, the number of persons affected being about 250. Of this number about 16 cases terminated fatally. The greatest number of cases occurred in California, but outbreaks were reported also from New York, Missouri, Connecticut and Pennsylvania. Four of the California cases were traced to the eating of improperly cured bear meat, while the remainder resulted from the eating of raw or imperfectly cooked pork and pork products. The majority of persons affected were either of foreign birth or of foreign extraction. Investigations conducted by federal and state authorities failed to demonstrate that meat products prepared under federal supervision were in any instance responsible for the outbreaks, but that the pork had been obtained from local markets, in most instances, and the products prepared in the home.

In view of the fact that no procedure has yet been developed which is sufficiently accurate or economical to warrant its general adoption, all pork may be regarded as potentially dangerous from the standpoint of trichinosis. The only solution to the problem of prevention of trichinosis in man appears to be in educating the people who customarily eat pork in the form of raw sausage or other products, to refrain from such practices.

A skin test has been developed recently by Dr. G. Bachman, at the University of Chicago, which offers possibilities as a means of detecting trichinae in swine antemortem. Extensive tests are being carried out by the U. S. Department of Agriculture to determine whether such a test is reliable or feasible.

#### INFECTIOUS BRONCHITIS

In poultry diseases, infectious bronchitis is one of the newer diseases and is receiving considerable attention from several of the investigators in this country, and is the subject of at least one paper at this meeting. The transmission of fowl-pox by mosquitoes has been demonstrated by Kligler, Muckenfuss and Rivers, while Bice, of Hawaii, showed that fowl-pox could be prevented by raising chickens in screened enclosures. This development is of value to those interested in the control of this disease.

The other important transmissible diseases which deserve consideration are being handled by special committees and, therefore, are not included in this report.

(Signed) J. TRAUM, *Chairman*

ALVIN BROERMAN  
W. W. DIMOCK  
F. B. HADLEY  
E. W. PRICE  
J. F. SHIGLEY

PRESIDENT FERGUSON: What is your pleasure with this report?

DR. MUNCE: I move the report be received and referred to the Executive Board and the Committee continued.

. . . The motion was duly seconded. . . .

PRESIDENT FERGUSON: It has been moved and seconded that the report of the Special Committee on the Prevention of Transmissible Diseases of Animals be received and referred to the Executive Board and the Committee retained. Any discussion?

. . . The motion was put to a vote and carried. . . .

PRESIDENT FERGUSON: The next will be a report of the Special Committee on Poultry Diseases, by Dr. W. R. Hinshaw, Chairman, of Davis, California.

DR. HINSHAW: This report was read this morning, before the Section on Poultry, and that Section recommends that it be referred to the Executive Board, and, therefore, I make a motion that the report be read only by title and given to the Executive Board.

. . . The motion was duly seconded. . . .

DR. MUNCE: May I offer an amendment to the motion, that is, that the Committee be continued?

PRESIDENT FERGUSON: Yes, with the permission of the maker, that will be included in the motion.

It has been moved and seconded that the report be received and referred to the Executive Board and that the Committee be retained. Any discussion?

SECRETARY HOSKINS: That procedure is just a little bit unusual, but I took the responsibility of approving it when it was proposed. Our program is very crowded and it was believed that the men who were most interested in the report were in the Section on Poultry this morning. That is the reason why it is being handled in this way.

PRESIDENT FERGUSON: Any further discussion?

. . . The motion was put to a vote and carried. . . .

## Report of the Special Committee on Poultry Diseases

MR. PRESIDENT AND MEMBERS:

### INTRODUCTION

Because of unavoidable circumstances, the Committee on Poultry Diseases was late in getting organized, and it was found impossible to continue the work started by the Committee of last year. In considering a program it was decided that the members of the Association interested in poultry diseases would benefit most if efforts were concentrated on collecting information on the history, prevalence and present economic importance of infectious bronchitis (laryngotracheitis, infectious tracheitis, gapes), a disease which has been increasing in importance since 1924.

In addition to the information collected and summarized below, a paper on this disease has been presented by one of the members of the Committee (Dr. Graham). Individual members of the Committee have aided in the preparation of the programs for the Section on Poultry and the clinic and with the educational exhibits. In addition to these activities, the Committee has had a few problems called to its attention and recommendations regarding these are included.

NOTES ON THE HISTORY, PREVALENCE AND IMPORTANCE OF INFECTIOUS BRONCHITIS (INFECTIOUS TRACHEITIS, LARYNGOTRACHEITIS)

To obtain these data, letters were sent to every experiment station in the United States and to a few poultry-disease workers in other organizations, asking for information on the early history and present status of infectious bronchitis. Replies were received from all states except Georgia and New Hampshire, and from Canada and England. Individual references to the contributors will not be made here, but the Committee wishes to express its appreciation for the excellent cooperation received. The data supplied have been summarized by the Chairman and are presented below.

Four states (California, Illinois, Iowa and Massachusetts) have organized projects on the disease, according to Dr. W. A. Hooker, of the United States Department of Agriculture Office of Experiment Stations. Attention is also being given to the study of the disease at the Ontario Veterinary College, Guelph, Ontario; at the Dominion Experimental Farm, Ottawa, Ontario; at the Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research, Princeton, New Jersey; and in at least three other state experiment stations (Connecticut, New Jersey and Utah).

The disease has been of economic importance in the United States since the summer of 1924 and in Canada since the fall of 1922. However, according to the data received, it has existed in the United States for a much longer period. Dr. H. W. Orr, of Oklahoma, believes that he has observed it in that state at least since 1919, but that it did not become of economic importance until 1928. In Illinois, the acute type has been seen since 1922, and Dr. Robert Graham is of the opinion that the subacute type has been recognized by operators of poultry-fattening stations for 30 years. Three states (New Jersey, New York and Rhode Island) reported its existence since 1923.

As mentioned previously, infectious bronchitis became of economic importance in the United States during the summer of 1924. Everyone is familiar with the situation which existed at that time, when both this disease and fowl plague epizootics existed simultaneously. Outbreaks of infectious bronchitis were recognized for the first time in 1924, in eleven states as follows: California, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, North Carolina, North Dakota, Pennsylvania and Wisconsin.

Referring to a report of the Kansas outbreak in 1924, by Hinshaw,<sup>1</sup> Beaudette,<sup>2</sup> who was formerly located at the Kansas Station, says in part,

"Your report in 1924 concerning the disease at the Perry Packing Plant reminds me that I saw the same disease in the same plant in 1921-22, and I believe also in 1920-21. \* \* \* I am inclined to the belief that the disease has probably existed in the United States for quite a few years before it was ever diagnosed as such."

The disease was first called to the attention of poultry-disease workers in Colorado, Massachusetts, Michigan, Ohio and Tennessee, in 1925; in Connecticut, Louisiana and Washington, in 1926; in Arizona and Florida, in 1927; in South Dakota and Utah, in 1928; and in Delaware, Nevada and Oregon, in 1929. Texas, Virginia and Vermont reported sporadic outbreaks, but it appears to be of little importance and no information on the first outbreaks was available.

To the best knowledge of the reporters, the disease has not existed in Alabama, Arkansas, Idaho, Maine, Mississippi, Montana, New Mexico, South Carolina and West Virginia. In a personal conference with the Chairman,

<sup>1</sup>Hinshaw, W. R.: Studies in poultry diseases found in poultry feeding stations. *Nat. Poultry, Butter & Egg Bul.*, ix (1924), 1A (spec.), pp. 3-5.

<sup>2</sup>Beaudette, F. R.: Personal communication, April 16, 1930.



T. M. Doyle, F. R. C. V. S., Veterinary Laboratory, Ministry of Agriculture, Weybridge, England, stated that infectious bronchitis has not been diagnosed in England. He also stated that he is convinced that Newcastle disease, which has been thought by some to be the same as infectious bronchitis, is a distinct disease.

From the reports received, infectious bronchitis appears to be one of the limiting factors in poultry-raising at the present time in Arizona, California, Connecticut, Florida, Illinois, Iowa, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Oklahoma, New Jersey, North Dakota, Utah, Washington and Wisconsin, and in at least some sections of Canada. It is of interest to note that the 1924-25 outbreaks in Colorado, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas and Nebraska were more widespread than have been experienced since then. There seems to be a general opinion that poultry-fattening stations in the Midwest are either having less trouble with the disease or are in a better position to keep it under control, but that more farm flocks are being affected than formerly. Poultry shows, egg-laying contests and similar organizations are generally conceded to be important agencies of dissemination.

#### RECOMMENDATIONS

Your Committee desires to submit the following recommendations:

1. Several poultry-disease investigators are of the opinion that the name, infectious bronchitis, is a misnomer and have suggested that the Committee make recommendations regarding a change. "Infectious tracheitis" and "laryngotracheitis" have been suggested as more descriptive and appropriate. The Committee is of the opinion that consideration should be given to these suggestions but that more histo-pathological evidence is necessary before a definite recommendation should be made. In the meantime, since several names are being used, the Committee suggests that synonyms should be included to avoid confusion.

2. Pullorum disease (bacillary white diarrhea) eradication is a problem which has been given considerable attention by this organization and other similar ones, and the Committee believes that this interest should continue. In this connection attention is called to the Third Annual Conference of Laboratory Workers in Pullorum Disease Control, held at Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, May 7, 8 and 9, 1930. The Committee urges that the recommendations<sup>3</sup> made at this conference be considered in all pullorum disease control or eradication programs, in order that uniform methods will be used in this work, which has become so important to the welfare of the poultry industry.

3. Poultrymen are being urged by most public service veterinarians (county, state and federal) to use the services of the local practitioners and it is unfortunate that so many still profess to know nothing about poultry diseases and refuse services when approached by poultrymen. This has helped to bring about the chaotic situation now existing in many poultry districts where feed salesmen, hatchery service men, county agents and other laymen are doing work which could be done much more efficiently by properly trained veterinarians. In many cases, charges are made for such services as deworming, vaccinating, etc., by laymen, but it will be impossible to prevent this lay service to poultrymen until the practicing members of the profession show more interest in the matter. Poultrymen demand the service and it is natural that they should seek lay help if professional help is lacking. The Committee therefore recommends that a continued effort be made to increase the interest of the practitioner in poultry practice and that all public service veterinarians cooperate in this movement in an attempt at education of the poultrymen in the benefits to be derived from professional advice and service.

4. The educational exhibit on poultry diseases at this convention is an example of what can be done to stimulate interest among practitioners and the Committee wishes to compliment the committee responsible for this exhibit, and to urge a continuation of such efforts at our national, local and state meetings.

5. A criticism which has been called to the attention of the Committee is that some veterinarians who have become interested in poultry practice charge exorbitant prices for their services. It is realized that poultrymen must be

<sup>3</sup>Jour. A. V. M. A., lxxvii (1930), n. s. 30 (2), pp. 259-263.

educated to pay for many professional services which in the past they have received gratis from feed company service men, hatcherymen, etc., but the Committee urges that practicing veterinarians be reasonable in their charges and refrain from dispensing useless drugs when preventive medicine is indicated.

6. Another problem which has come to the attention of the Committee is the matter of the sale of proprietary remedies and biologics to poultrymen. In this connection, the Committee on Proprietary Pharmaceuticals is to be congratulated for its splendid work, and future committees on poultry diseases would do well to cooperate with this committee to help solve some of the problems regarding poultry remedies. Laws such as exist in Kansas, Wisconsin and Michigan, and the work of the federal Food, Drug and Insecticide Administration are helping to save poultrymen thousands of dollars, as well as aiding veterinarians, and it is recommended that other states follow the example of those mentioned in enacting laws to govern the manufacture and sale of proprietary remedies.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) W. R. HINSHAW, *Chairman*

B. A. BEACH

J. R. BEACH

IVA DUNN

ROBERT GRAHAM

(Signed) H. W. GRAYBILL

E. L. STUBBS

SECRETARY HOSKINS: I have another report, among those scheduled for Thursday evening, the report of the Committee on Water-Borne Diseases of Animals. If there are no objections, I would like to present that report at this time.

PRESIDENT FERGUSON: Not hearing any objection we will proceed.

SECRETARY HOSKINS: This is the report of the Special Committee on Water-Borne Diseases of Animals, which was authorized at the meeting in Detroit one year ago, and forwarded by Dr. L. W. Goss, Chairman, of Columbus, Ohio, who was unable to be at this meeting.

Secretary Hoskins read the report.

### **Report of Special Committee on Water-Borne Diseases of Animals**

#### **MR. PRESIDENT AND MEMBERS:**

This is the first year that a committee on Water-Borne Diseases of Animals has been appointed. We are finding that there is little literature available which directly points to the transmission of diseases by water. Accordingly, in an effort to determine the extent of transmission of diseases by water, we have formulated a questionnaire, including many infectious and some other diseases, which has been sent out to practically all of the state veterinarians and to others interested in the investigation of diseases from the causative standpoint. From these questionnaires the Committee has received fifty-five replies. After reviewing these replies, it is very evident that there is a great deal of question in the minds of many as to the diseases which are transmitted by water, and there is a great diversity in the opinions of individuals.

It is the hope of this committee that its efforts will bring out the importance of closer study, and that it will encourage investigation into the transmissibility of many of our diseases which today we are unable to classify as being water-borne or not.

The Committee does not feel that the information gathered by the questionnaire contains sufficient fact for its transmission to the public. While many of the replies were based upon close observation, the majority of them were opinion only; consequently of little scientific value.

As an appendix to this report there is submitted a list of 40 references taken from literature upon water-borne diseases.\*

Respectfully submitted,  
L. W. GOSS, *Chairman*  
W. L. BOYD  
L. T. GILTNER  
CHAS. MURRAY

SECRETARY HOSKINS: Mr. Chairman, I move that the report be received, referred to the Executive Board, and the Committee continued.

DR. KERNKAMP: I second the motion.

PRESIDENT FERGUSON: Any discussion of the motion?

. . . The motion was put to a vote and carried. . . .

PRESIDENT FERGUSON: We will now have the report of the Special Committee on Tuberculosis, by Dr. C. E. Cotton, Chairman, of Minneapolis, Minnesota.

. . . Dr. Cotton read the report. . . .

### Report of Special Committee on Tuberculosis

MR. PRESIDENT AND MEMBERS:

#### PROGRESS OF TUBERCULOSIS ERADICATION IN THE UNITED STATES

A résumé of the tuberculosis eradication work in the United States at the end of the fiscal year, June-30, 1930, indicates a sustained effort and continuous growth. This is reflected in the number of local veterinarians participating in the official control work, also in the increased amount of tuberculin testing by practicing veterinarians in the accredited herd work, but more especially in the area-test project.

At the end of the fiscal year, out of 3,072 counties in the United States, there were 962 counties classed as modified accredited areas, parts of three other counties and 43 townships in Vermont.

Area tuberculosis work was conducted in 1,413 counties.

The modified accredited areas are located in 38 states.

Three states are entirely accredited, Michigan being the latest addition. Four states are completely once-tested.

The total number of herds tested during the past year was 1,102,243, containing 12,845,871 cattle.

The past year has shown a very appreciable extension of the work, and every indication bespeaks continued growth. A few legal difficulties have been encountered during the past year that simply proved deterrents, but the final decision has clarified mooted questions and in each case has strengthened the position of regulatory officials.

#### PROGRESS OF TUBERCULOSIS ERADICATION IN THE DOMINION OF CANADA

The progress attained during the past year has been fully as encouraging as in the past, and the demand for the control of bovine tuberculosis in Canada, conducted under the accredited herd project, and also the restricted area project, attest to the popularity of the work with the live stock breeders. The program of the work adopted and accepted will demand of the veterinary force a sustained and extended effort. Other restricted areas are ready for the service, while other districts are organizing and circulating petitions as a means toward application for the work.

\*This list of references is not being published at this time, but the 40 titles will be included in the bibliography to be published with the final report of the Committee.—H. P. H.

Progress in the work is now limited only by the ability to cope with it. At the present time approximately 1,500,000 cattle, or a little over one-eighth of the total in the Dominion, have been tested at least once. Two of the nine provinces are restricted areas, one with 94,800 cattle, with an incidence of tuberculosis of .15 per cent; the other, with 192,000 cattle population, has an incidence of 2.2 per cent, and it is anticipated that they will reduce this last figure to .5 per cent, following the next general retest.

The work is entirely federal and consequently must be more limited than if a national co-operative effort were in progress. However, the constructive work performed attests to the progress of the work in the control of this disease and has popularized it with the live stock breeders interested and crystallized a favorable sentiment that would seem to warrant, in the near future, a national cooperative project for the eradication of the disease.

As heretofore, the program of research as conducted by the Dominion Department of Agriculture, at the Animal Diseases Research Institute, has compelled attention along the allied problems in the control of tuberculosis, particularly that of the anti-tuberculosis vaccination (BCG).

#### TUBERCULIN

Your Committee recognizes the success attending the work of tuberculosis eradication and accepts the results of work as an evidence that the amount of error which might be charged to the tuberculin test is negligible. However, we are also cognizant that many erroneous statements have been made concerning the nature of tuberculin, resulting in much misconception on the part of farmers and, occasionally, on the part of veterinarians and physicians. ■

For these reasons we requested Dr. M. Dorset, chief of the Biochemic Division of the United States Bureau of Animal Industry, whose life work has been the preparation of tuberculin and other biologics and who is the recognized authority, to contribute a statement on the nature of tuberculin, in the light of the latest scientific researches.

The following is Dr. Dorset's contribution to this report:

"Tuberculin is the clear, sterile filtrate obtained from cultures of tubercle bacilli on a broth medium. The broth medium is essentially nothing but meat extract to which salt and glycerin are added. The cultures of tubercle bacilli on this broth are completely sterilized by heat and the killed bacilli are removed by filtration. The tuberculin, therefore, contains only the unused portions of the culture liquid plus any soluble substances which may have been formed in the broth as a result of the growth of the bacilli.

"Since tuberculosis is a most serious and fatal disease, it would not be unreasonable to expect that some men would claim that the tubercle bacillus, growing on broth in laboratories, would excrete, into the broth, poisons or toxins which would be capable of producing in healthy individuals symptoms and lesions similar to those of the disease itself. It is a well-known fact, however, that all bacteria under such conditions do not produce soluble toxins or poisons. The tubercle bacillus is an example of bacteria which do not produce soluble toxins or poisons. The broth on which tubercle bacilli have been grown (tuberculin) may be injected into normal animals in doses vastly greater than those used for testing purposes, without causing any ill effect whatever. With tuberculous animals, on the other hand, the case is quite different, for they are extremely sensitive to the culture filtrates from tubercle bacilli (tuberculin). This curious fact has a close analogy in the peculiar sensitiveness that certain individuals exhibit to the pollen of plants. For most people this pollen is without effect and yet it causes most distressing symptoms in hay-fever patients, because they in some way have become sensitized to the pollen. The case is the same with tuberculosis and tuberculin. Infection, often to a very slight degree, is sufficient to sensitize animals to tuberculin.

"The efforts of laboratory workers to separate, in perfectly pure condition, the minute amount of material in tuberculin which causes the reaction, have led some, in discussing such work, to refer to impurities in



tuberculin. It should be remembered that impurities, from the standpoint of a chemist and from that of an ordinary non-scientific individual, are very different things. To the chemist, any substance in tuberculin other than the actual precise substance which causes the reaction, would be an impurity. To the ordinary man, however, impurity implies something that reduces the effectiveness of the active material or which actually imparts to the product undesirable or dangerous qualities. Tuberculin, as produced by the Bureau of Animal Industry and by reputable manufacturers generally, contains no impurities when considered from the latter standpoint. It does, however, contain a certain amount of material which is not apparently active in producing the reaction. That inactive material consists of salt, of glycerin, and of any unused portions of the beef extract. The greatest care is taken by producing laboratories to see that tuberculin is pure in the sense that it will produce no effect on normal animals.

"While tuberculin has proven itself to be probably the most reliable diagnostic agent known to medical science, it is to be hoped that, through scientific research, it may be made even better. To this end researches are being carried out by the United States Bureau of Animal Industry and by private and public institutions. Perhaps improvement and betterment will result from these researches but we should not, in our desire for progress, lose sight of the fact that tuberculin, as now produced, is the most accurate diagnostic material ever developed by medical investigators."

#### ANTI-TUBERCULOSIS VACCINATION BY MEANS OF BCG

The Calmette-Guérin method of vaccination against tuberculosis has been referred to in previous reports of this Committee (1926 and 1928). The claims made for it, it was then pointed out, rested upon a slender basis, and in respect to harmlessness, safety and efficacy a great deal had been asserted and assumed and very little indeed proved by experimental evidence; further, that reports were coming in from different quarters with evidence sufficient to cause some apprehension and serious questioning and to indicate the need for thorough investigation and experimental trials.

This cautious, questioning attitude, in marked contrast to the enthusiasm and haste displayed in the acceptance and exploitation of BCG vaccination in certain other countries, seems, in the light of subsequent events and reports, to have been well taken.

In October, 1928, there was held, at Paris, a conference on BCG vaccination, reported by the Health Section of the League of Nations, Geneva. No conclusions were reached but recommendations and detailed plans were laid down for study of BCG, experiments on animals, and vaccination trials of cattle extending over a period of five years.

Experimental studies and immunity trials in progress or completed since 1925 have been reported from several European countries and from North and South America. The literature on the subject is voluminous and no attempt will be made to review it here. Within the past two years, investigators in Canada and in the United States have contributed reports of five independent studies of BCG vaccination of cattle (Watson, McIntosh and Konst; Rankin; Larson and Evans; Schroeder and Crawford; Haring, Traum, Hayes and Henry).

The result, in the aggregate, as reported in these five investigations to present date and according to our compilation, indicates 61 per cent of the BCG-vaccinated cattle and 87 per cent of the unvaccinated cattle (controls) with evidence of tuberculosis at necropsy, or a difference of about 25 per cent in favor of the vaccinated.

The percentages vary widely in different series of trials, also the degree and extent of infection, but, as a general rule, the longer the duration of the trial the less favorable are the results. In other words, as time goes on, the resistance which BCG vaccination may have conferred tends to diminish, sometimes rapidly, and, in spite of revaccinations, may disappear entirely.

In some experiments, as in those reported by Rankin, trials of less than one year's duration were much in favor of the vaccinated animals; and it is not

denied that under special conditions, together with the application of other prophylactic measures, such as isolation and feeding sterilized milk during the first months of life and subsequent guarding against severe and frequent contamination or exposure to infection, BCG vaccination tends to increase resistance. In this connection, however, it should not be overlooked that the prophylactic measures indicated, alone and without vaccination, afford a very appreciable measure of protection. At its best, BCG vaccination seems capable only of *delaying* the development of tuberculous infection or of *retarding* progressive tuberculosis. The resistance afforded by it is relative and transient, revaccinations frequently fail to maintain it, and in time, especially as the animals reach sexual maturity and come under the strain of reproduction, tuberculosis is apt to pursue the same course, as in unvaccinated animals, and with similar variations according to favorable or unfavorable factors of environment, exposures to reinfection, virulence, and so forth.

Aside from its questionable efficacy in preventing tuberculosis, potential dangers in the application of BCG vaccination must be recognized. Virulent tubercle bacilli have been recovered from the lymphatic glands without visible lesions, from the milk and from the vaccinal focus of BCG-vaccinated cattle; and there is no denying the fact that cattle vaccinated with BCG and subsequently exposed to tuberculous infection frequently become carriers and disseminators of virulent tubercle bacilli. Cattle, whether vaccinated or unvaccinated, which excrete virulent tubercle bacilli in their milk, or in other ways, cannot be regarded with impunity.

Calmette's claim that the properties of BCG are hereditarily fixed, that BCG is absolutely harmless and incapable of causing tuberculosis, is being challenged by an increasing number of investigators, several of whom have furnished evidence to the contrary (Watson, McIntosh and Konst; Petroff; Chiari, Nobel and Solé; Korschun; Hutyra; Armengol).

Certain it is that the high hopes and expectations manifested in the early stages of Calmette's revival of vaccination have not been realized and that the evidence and results thus far reported afford no convincing proof of its efficacy and usefulness nor of its permanent harmlessness, either for man or animals. The results of animal experiments, from the evidence at hand at this time, show that the advocacy and defense of BCG vaccination rests upon frail and insecure grounds. The recent disaster of Lubeck, Germany, in which many children died from tuberculosis and more are expected to die, as a result of the vaccination, and whatever the explanation or cause of the accident proves to be, points once again to the danger that lies in the preparation and use of living tubercle bacilli for prophylactic inoculation.

BCG vaccination is today the subject of a greater controversy than ever before. The question figures prominently in the programs of three international conferences taking place this summer: First International Conference of Microbiology, Paris; the International Veterinary Congress, London; and the International Union Against Tuberculosis, Oslo. Meanwhile, caution, reservations and experimental tests are as necessary as ever in the use of BCG or of any other living tubercle bacillus for vaccinating purposes.

#### AVIAN TUBERCULOSIS

The real importance of the avian type of the *Mycobacterium tuberculosis* in the nation-wide tuberculosis eradication program in our farm live stock is rapidly becoming recognized on many sides.

The results of the researches and special studies that have been carried out with this organism, with reference to its probable involvement of the various animal and fowl hosts common to farm conditions, are truly significant.

While the data obtained from these studies are far from complete in some respects, many of the findings are of a basic and fundamental nature as regards the tuberculosis problem in general.

The establishment of the fact that as much as 88.5 per cent of localized tuberculosis in swine in some areas is of the avian type; that the avian organism may remain viable in ordinary barnyard soils for two years; that less than 1 per cent of the eggs produced by tuberculous hens contain tuberculosis germs; that baby chicks are not hatched with tuberculosis under normal conditions;

that rats, pigeons and sparrows are definite and distinct mechanical carriers of the avian disease, and that we know that as small a quantity as one millionth of a milligram of tuberculosis virus is sufficient to sensitize an animal sufficiently to react to the tuberculin test, are some of the more substantial foundation stones upon which we must build our future program.

Already, many state sanitary officials have laid out programs and formulated rules and regulatory measures in accordance with the newer knowledge. Many more states should follow this example.

#### RECOMMENDATION

The controversy relative to pasteurized versus certified milk compels attention. There is a recognized field and necessity for the pasteurization of market milk and there is also a distinct field for certified raw milk.

Your Committee recommends that the American Association of Medical Milk Commissions be invited to appoint a committee to confer with a special committee of this Association relative to the requirements for the tuberculin testing of herds furnishing certified milk.

Respectfully submitted,  
(Signed) CHAS. E. COTTON, *Chairman*  
C. H. CASE  
JAMES S. HEALY  
A. F. SCHALK  
E. A. WATSON

DR. COTTON: I move that the report be received and referred to the Executive Board and that the Committee be continued.

. . . The motion was duly seconded. . . .

PRESIDENT FERGUSON: The motion has been made and seconded that the report be received and referred to the Executive Board and that the Committee be continued. Any discussion?

. . . The motion was put to a vote and carried. . . .

DR. COTTON: I move that the incoming President appoint a special committee to confer with a like committee which the American Association of Medical Milk Commissions will appoint, relative to the tuberculin testing of certified milk herds.

. . . The motion was duly seconded. . . .

PRESIDENT FERGUSON: You have heard the motion duly made and seconded. Is there any discussion?

DR. MUNCE: Is this another special committee on this particular subject?

PRESIDENT FERGUSON: This is a special committee to be appointed by the incoming President, to confer with a similar committee from the American Association of Medical Milk Commissions, relative to the tuberculin testing of herds producing certified milk.

DR. W. T. SPENCER: Why couldn't that be handled by the Special Committee on Tuberculosis?

DR. COTTON: You understand that the American Association of Medical Milk Commissions has an annual meeting. I might explain that the men who have been on their standing committee,

including one of our members, have the idea that we should have a special committee—perhaps we should limit the number—to be in a position to confer with their committee in order to get some definite action before the next annual meeting.

PRESIDENT FERGUSON: Is there any objection to the Committee on Tuberculosis handling that, Dr. Cotton? That leaves it optional with the President, doesn't it?

DR. COTTON: I think that is perhaps true, but I still am of the opinion that perhaps we would get recognition if you would appoint a special committee and invite the Association of Medical Milk Commissions to appoint a committee to confer with our committee. It would be good psychology and get better results than to ask the Committee on Tuberculosis to handle that. If was our idea that a special committee would get better results.

I might go further and say that there are certain individuals in the eastern states who insist they go further than the requirements provide and that certified herds be tested each six months by the thermic test. There is no question but that, in some of the older animals, they are building up a tolerance to tuberculin and I know of my own knowledge that some of the members of the committee of that Association realize that they are going a little too far in these individual cases and this might strengthen them, with the result that they would not keep continually injecting 4 to 10 cc of tuberculin in these animals every six months.

DR. HURT: I was wondering, Dr. Cotton, if we couldn't make the existing committee serve the purpose. It seems that that committee is informed, especially from the standpoint of the Association, and it seems fitting that the special committee, if it is moved and passed, be selected from the membership of the standing committee.

SECRETARY HOSKINS: Mr. President, a further suggestion: The Committee on Tuberculosis being a special committee, the incoming President will have the power to appoint an entirely new committee. The number of members on that committee is not limited. He may appoint as many as he sees fit. In keeping with Dr. Hurt's suggestion, would it be satisfactory if there could be a sub-committee of our Committee on Tuberculosis to work with the committee from the other association?

DR. COTTON: I think it would be entirely satisfactory, but I still am of the opinion that we should include some statement, whereby we are in a position to communicate with the American



Association of Medical Milk Commissions and request them to appoint a special committee to meet with us.

PRESIDENT FERGUSON: Any further discussion? The question is on the appointment of a special committee to meet with a like committee of the American Association of Medical Milk Commissions, to study the question of tuberculin testing of certified herds.

The motion was put to a vote and carried.

PRESIDENT FERGUSON: That concludes the program for this afternoon and we will stand recessed until tomorrow evening at 7:30.

The convention recessed at 4:30 p. m.

# RECESS

## THURSDAY EVENING, August 28, 1930

The fourth general session was called to order at 8:00 p. m. by President Ferguson.

PRESIDENT FERGUSON: We will have the report of the Committee on Policy, by Dr. W. H. Welch, Chairman, of Lexington, Illinois.

Dr Welch read the report.

## Report of Committee on Policy

### MR. PRESIDENT AND MEMBERS:

A review of past reports of this Committee discloses the fact that the attitude and policy of this Association has already been determined and expressed on the following important subjects: agricultural extension service, legislation, veterinary education, public health, publicity, allied organizations, regulatory service, humane measures, veterinary biologics, disease prevention and advertisement of remedies.

The report of the Special Committee on Agricultural Extension Service, appointed during the past year to ascertain the extent of infringement on the rights of the veterinary profession by employees of the agricultural extension service, and teachers employed under the Smith-Hughes Act in our various high schools, brings to our attention the fact that, largely as a result of those activities, the veterinary profession is losing its attraction for capable young men, and that the number of students being graduated from our veterinary colleges is wholly inadequate to supply replacements due to death and other natural causes of depletion. Such a condition can mean only disaster for the future of the live stock industry, and already in many localities the lack of competent veterinary service is becoming apparent.

It is believed that a committee of this character should be continued in a further study of this subject, and that it should seek contact with those in authority with a view to correcting the said evils.

Some of the most important policies of this Association find expression in the Code of Ethics as published in our By-laws. At times the element of intent needs to be considered in order to discover whether or not there has been an actual breach of this code. It is for the purpose of clarifying this situation, as it relates to the advertising of proprietary preparations, and as it relates to those members who may seek to commercialize the use of their names

by recommending secret remedies for the treatment of disease, that the following opinion is given expression by your committee:

"It is deemed a breach of the Code of Ethics for a member of this Association to permit the use of his name in the advertising of any secret or proprietary preparation, the formula of which is not disclosed on the label of its true container."

Respectfully submitted,  
(Signed) W. H. WELCH, *Chairman*  
M. JACOB  
T. H. FERGUSON  
H. PRESTON HOSKINS

PRESIDENT FERGUSON: You have heard the report of the Committee on Policy. What is your pleasure?

DR. COTTON: I move the report be received and referred to the Executive Board.

DR. J. G. JERVIS: I second the motion.

PRESIDENT FERGUSON: If there is no discussion, I will put the question.

The motion was put to a vote and carried.

The following papers and addresses were then presented:

"Veterinary Problems on Fur Farms" (Illustrated), Dr. J. E. Shillinger.

"The Nutritional Requirements of Growing Animals," Prof. W. F. Holst.

"Intestinal Protozoa in Man and Animals" (Illustrated), Dr. John F. Kessel.

"Medical and Veterinary Jurisprudence," Judge Charles W. Fricke.

(These papers and addresses will be published in the JOURNAL.)

\* \* \* \*

PRESIDENT FERGUSON: We will now revert back to our committee reports. We will have the report of the Executive Board, by Dr. Cotton, Chairman pro tem.

### Report of Executive Board

DR. COTTON: I understand the Secretary has a detailed report to make, but as Chairman pro tem. I wish to report that at the meeting of the Board this afternoon, as provided by the Constitution and By-laws, it was voted that Dr. H. Preston Hoskins be recommended to this Association for election as Secretary-Editor for the ensuing year at the present salary.

I move you, Mr. Chairman, that this recommendation be accepted and approved by the Association at this time.

DR. J. F. McKENNA: I second the motion.

PRESIDENT FERGUSON: You have all heard the recommenda-

tion. It has been duly moved and seconded that it be approved. What is your pleasure?

. . . The motion was put to a vote and carried. . . .

PRESIDENT FERGUSON: I declare Dr. H. Preston Hoskins duly elected Secretary-Editor for the ensuing year as per the recommendation of the Executive Board. (Applause)

There is one other item and Dr. Hoskins will read it.

SECRETARY HOSKINS: This requires no action by the Association and is purely for your information.

This is the year for making the Salmon Memorial Fund award and the Executive Board has selected John Chester Stevenson, a junior student in the New York State Veterinary College, at Cornell University, to receive the award for the next two years, consisting of \$300.00 during his junior year and the same amount during his senior year.

That concludes the report of the Executive Board.

PRESIDENT FERGUSON: We will go over to the report of the Committee on Proprietary Pharmaceuticals, by Dr. H. D. Bergman, Chairman, of Ames, Iowa. In his absence we will ask Dr. Hoskins, our Secretary, to read the report.

SECRETARY HOSKINS: Mr. Chairman, Dr. Bergman has forwarded no formal report, but in a communication which I received from him just before he left for Europe, he said that he would prepare a report for the Executive Board later in the year. He directed attention to the fact that a very large part of the work which the Committee has done the past year is of a confidential character and is not of such a nature that it would be appropriate for a report at this particular time.

PRESIDENT FERGUSON: We will now have a paper entitled, "The Chemist's Viewpoint of Live Stock Nostrums," by Dr. J. H. Weiner, of Kansas City, Missouri.

. . . Dr. Weiner read his paper. . . . (To be published in the JOURNAL)

\* \* \* \*

PRESIDENT FERGUSON: We thank you for your paper. Dr. Weiner.

The next on the program is the report of the Special Committee on the International Veterinary Congress.

SECRETARY HOSKINS: There is no report.

PRESIDENT FERGUSON: We will have the report of the Special Committee on Humane Society Hospitals, by Dr. R. S. MacKellar, Chairman.

Dr. MacKellar, I am sorry to report, has been sick, but I am happy to say that he is much better tonight. He has been sick for twenty-four hours. I will ask our Secretary to read the report.

Secretary Hoskins read the report.

### Report of Special Committee on Humane Society Hospitals

#### MR. PRESIDENT AND MEMBERS:

The Special Committee on Humane Society Hospitals is gratified to report that cordial relations have been established between the veterinarians and the humane societies.

The Committee has not received a single complaint against the activities of the humane societies since the adoption of the code of ethics at Detroit a year ago.

In New York City, the American Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals has extended to the veterinarians the use of their hospital facilities, as well as ambulance and x-ray service.

We are pleased to submit, herewith, a letter addressed to the A. V. M. A. by Mr. Sydney H. Coleman, president of the American Humane Association, and respectfully request that it be considered a part of this report.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) R. S. MACKELLAR, *Chairman*

(Signed) W. G. HOLLINGWORTH

(Signed) H. K. MILLER

Office of the President,  
50 Madison Avenue, New York  
August 13, 1930.

TO THE MEMBERS OF THE  
AMERICAN VETERINARY MEDICAL ASSOCIATION  
in convention assembled at Los Angeles:

The American Humane Association and its member societies scattered throughout the United States, are pleased to send the American Veterinary Medical Association, through the courtesy of Dr. Robert S. MacKellar, greetings and best wishes for a successful meeting. It has been a great source of satisfaction to the officers of the American Humane Association to note the closer and more friendly relationship developing between the veterinary profession and the humane societies. They should work hand in hand, each supplementing the other. It is our earnest hope that where differences of opinion may arise between the profession and a local society that the matter may be fairly considered by an impartial group and a policy developed that will mean the better care and protection of the animals in that community.

The members of the American Veterinary Medical Association have worked kindly and considerately with the American Humane Association during this past year and we are looking forward to even warmer and closer relationship in the future.

Very sincerely yours,

THE AMERICAN HUMANE ASSOCIATION

(Signed) Sydney H. Coleman, *President*.

SECRETARY HOSKINS: I move the adoption of the report and that the Committee be continued.

DR. WILLIAMS: I second the motion.



PRESIDENT FERGUSON: It has been moved and seconded that the report be adopted and that the Committee be continued. Any discussion?

. . . The motion was put to a vote and carried. . . .

PRESIDENT FERGUSON: We will next have a paper entitled, "Existing Relations Between the Veterinarians and the Humane Organizations," by Dr. W. A. Young, of the Animal Rescue League, Boston, Massachusetts. Dr. Young. (Applause)

DR. YOUNG: I would like to say, before I read this paper, that it may appear a little bit one-sided, that is, I am speaking from the humane side of this question probably a little more than from the veterinary side of it, and I am speaking to veterinarians.

The first week in October I am to attend the convention of the American Humane Society, at Niagara Falls, where I am to speak on a similar subject and I expect to turn the tables around a little at that time and give to the humane organizations a little more of the veterinary side.

In keeping with that, if there are any of you gentlemen, and I trust that there will be a goodly number do this, who will write me a letter at Boston expressing your opinion frankly—I do not care how bitter it is, I want the facts as to the relations between yourself and your local humane organization, or your state humane organization—I would like to have the information for that meeting, because I want to give to the national convention of humane societies the veterinarians' side of the question as they see it, because only by seeing both sides of a question can we accomplish the end that we hope to attain or the relations that we hope to maintain and that have been so well started by the meeting that we had in New York City a couple of years ago and which Dr. MacKellar's report refers to.

I do know, from my personal experience, that those meetings we have had down there, three or four of them, have accomplished a great deal of good and I think it is just started.

. . . Dr. Young then read his paper. . . . (To be published in the JOURNAL)

PRESIDENT FERGUSON: Dr. Young, we thank you for your paper.

### Report of Committee on Resolutions

PRESIDENT FERGUSON: The next will be the report of the Committee on Resolutions, by Dr. B. T. Simms, Chairman, Corvallis, Oregon.

. . . Dr. Simms read the first resolution. . . .

#### RESOLUTION 1

WHEREAS, The sixty-seventh annual meeting of the American Veterinary Medical Association has been so successful, and

WHEREAS, The success of the meeting has been the result of the untiring efforts of the Local Committee on Arrangements, the California State Veterinary Medical Association and the California veterinarians, therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That this Association hereby expresses its appreciation and sincerest thanks to the Local Committee on Arrangements, the California State Veterinary Medical Association and the California veterinarians.

DR. SIMMS: I move the adoption of the resolution.

DR. KERNKAMP: I second the motion.

PRESIDENT FERGUSON: You have heard the motion properly made and duly seconded.

. . . The motion was put to a vote and carried. Dr. Simms then read Resolution 2. . . .

#### RESOLUTION 2

WHEREAS, The sixty-seventh annual meeting of the American Veterinary Medical Association has been so successful and

WHEREAS, The following have contributed so materially to this success:

Ambassador Hotel  
Adohr Dairy  
Ideal Dairy  
California Fruit Growers Exchange  
Cutter Laboratories  
Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce  
Commercial houses exhibiting at the meeting,

therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That this Association hereby expresses its appreciation of the many courtesies extended by the above organizations.

DR. SIMMS: I move the adoption of the resolution.

DR. CRISLER: I second the motion.

PRESIDENT FERGUSON: The motion has been duly made and seconded that this resolution be adopted.

. . . The motion was put to a vote and carried. Dr. Simms then read Resolution 3. . . .

#### RESOLUTION 3

WHEREAS, The California Dairy Council has so kindly extended its greetings and best wishes for a successful meeting of the American Veterinary Medical Association and

WHEREAS, The California Dairy Council has expressed its appreciation of and confidence in the veterinary profession of America, therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That the American Veterinary Medical Association does hereby express its appreciation of such expressions from the California Dairy Council and be it further

*Resolved*, That this Association is glad to indorse the work and program of the California Dairy Council.

DR. SIMMS: I move the adoption of the resolution.

DR. WILLIAMS: I second the motion.

PRESIDENT FERGUSON: It has been moved and seconded that we adopt the resolution just read.

. . . The motion was put to a vote and carried. Dr. Simms then read Resolution 4. . . .

RESOLUTION 4

WHEREAS, Foot-and-mouth disease and other serious infections of live stock are known to exist in many foreign countries, and

WHEREAS, The introduction of such diseases into the United States can be avoided only through the most rigid quarantines to prevent the introduction of the viruses of such diseases, therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That the American Veterinary Medical Association in convention assembled, does hereby petition the Secretary of Agriculture to continue to enforce such quarantines as are deemed necessary by the Chief of the Bureau of Animal Industry, in order to protect our live stock from the ravages of foot-and-mouth disease and other infections.

DR. SIMMS: I move the adoption of this resolution.

DR. KERNKAMP: I second the motion.

PRESIDENT FERGUSON: It has been moved and seconded that this resolution be adopted.

. . . The motion was put to a vote and carried. . . .

DR. SIMMS: We have here a group of three resolutions which have been submitted in regard to proprietary preparations. They are rather lengthy and I will try to get through them as quickly as possible.

. . . Dr. Simms then read Resolution 5. . . .

RESOLUTION 5

WHEREAS, The veterinary profession has long recognized the damage and dangers to live stock and the fraudulent obtaining of money from live stock owners through the sale of veterinary proprietary preparations containing false and fraudulent therapeutic claims for combinations of drugs impossible of producing the claimed effects, and frequently without any therapeutic value, and

WHEREAS, The enforcement of the federal Food and Drugs Act has not yet been able to correct this condition completely, and

WHEREAS, A number of states have enacted special legislation for the control of veterinary proprietary preparations, and

WHEREAS, Properly directed additional state legislation is needed, be it hereby

*Resolved*, That the American Veterinary Medical Association considers that state legislation relating to the control of veterinary proprietary preparations should be uniform in character, and should provide the maximum of protection to live stock owners, with the minimum of restrictive requirements and the elimination of unnecessary requirements against the distribution of such preparations by manufacturers, and be it further

*Resolved*, That the Committee on Proprietary Pharmaceuticals shall obtain information regarding the states in which it is proposed to introduce such legislation, and shall offer a uniform bill as a substitute for, or shall offer sections of such uniform bill as amendments to, any pending bill in the state when such bill does not embody the principles of the uniform bill.

DR. SIMMS: I move the adoption of this resolution.

DR. KERNKAMP: I second the motion.

PRESIDENT FERGUSON: You have the heard the motion for the adoption of this resolution.

. . . The motion was put to a vote and carried. Dr. Simms then read Resolution 6. . . .

## RESOLUTION 6

WHEREAS, The enforcement of the federal Food and Drugs Act, which was formerly by the Bureau of Chemistry and is now by the Food, Drug and Insecticide Administration, cannot progress sufficiently to meet the requirements as recognized by the veterinary profession as being for the protection of live stock owners against veterinary proprietary medicines which are labelled with false and fraudulent therapeutic claims, with the funds that have been appropriated for the purpose, be it hereby

*Resolved*, That the American Veterinary Medical Association delegate one or more representatives to appear before the Agricultural and Appropriation Committees of the United States Senate and House of Representatives and urge that a special appropriation of Fifty Thousand Dollars (\$50,000) be added to any appropriation for the enforcement of the federal Food and Drugs Act, and that such added appropriation shall be expended solely for the enforcement of the Act as it relates to veterinary proprietary preparations.

DR. SIMMS: I move the adoption of the resolution.

DR. WILLIAMS: I second the motion.

PRESIDENT FERGUSON: You have heard the resolution read, and the motion made and seconded for its adoption.

. . . The motion was put to a vote and carried. Dr. Simms then read Resolution 7. . . .

## RESOLUTION 7

WHEREAS, The provisions of the federal Food and Drugs Act and the federal Insecticide Act concerning the statement of therapeutic and other claims for effectiveness in veterinary proprietary preparations relate only to the labels thereof, as such labels have been defined by the federal courts, and

WHEREAS, In the present development of the industry, veterinary proprietary preparations are being sold more on collateral advertising than on claims made on the labels of the products, and

WHEREAS, Some manufacturers and distributors of veterinary proprietary preparations are uncertain concerning the proper limits within which claims may be made in collateral advertising and are restricting their sales promotional efforts accordingly, while some other manufacturers and distributors of similar preparations are making, in collateral advertising in magazines, newspapers and through the medium of salesmen, claims for therapeutic effectiveness which are in some cases uncertain, in other cases misleading and in still other instances actually false and fraudulent and contrary to the restrictions placed on labeling, and

WHEREAS, The Federal Trade Commission has investigated certain specific cases of such advertising and in such cases effected the discontinuance of unfair methods of competition and the Federal Trade Commission has in other lines of industry promoted and encouraged the adoption, by these industries, of codes of ethics and the adherence to proper policies governing collateral advertising, to the benefit of the general public and the honest manufacturer, therefore, be it hereby

*Resolved*, That the American Veterinary Medical Association express to the Federal Trade Commission its appreciation of the work of the Commission in preventing and discouraging the improper, false and misleading advertisement of the medicinal properties of preparations for the treatment of all classes of animals, and be it further

*Resolved*, That one or more delegates of this Association be appointed to appear personally before the Federal Trade Commission and request the cooperation and assistance of the Commission in calling a trade conference of the manufacturers of veterinary proprietary preparations, to the end that said conference, under the guidance of the Federal Trade Commission, may adopt rules and policies governing advertising in this industry and that such delegate or delegates, acting for the Committee on Proprietary Pharmaceuticals, give all possible aid to the Federal Trade Commission in arranging for this trade conference.



DR. SIMMS: I move the adoption of the resolution.

DR. WILLIAMS: I second the motion.

PRESIDENT FERGUSON: You have heard the motion made, and duly seconded, for the adoption of this resolution. Any discussion?

. . . The motion was put to a vote and carried. Dr. Simms then read Resolution 8.

#### RESOLUTION 8

WHEREAS, It is common knowledge that certain animal diseases are a direct menace to our enormous investment in live stock, and

WHEREAS, We are also in possession of knowledge of the fact that certain diseases of animals are directly transmissible to man, and

WHEREAS, The veterinary profession realizes the importance of its responsibility in connection with the control of all dangerous diseases of animals, and

WHEREAS, We realize that at least in some instances there is danger of disease being spread by the use of biological products containing living organisms, therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That the American Veterinary Medical Association, in the interests of public health and for the protection of our enormous investment in live stock, does go on record as favoring legislation prohibiting the use by laymen of biological products containing living organisms.

DR. SIMMS: I move the adoption of the resolution.

DR. WILLIAMS: I second the motion.

PRESIDENT FERGUSON: It has been regularly moved and seconded that the resolution just read be adopted. Any discussion?

. . . The motion was put to a vote and carried. Dr. Simms then read Resolution 9.

#### RESOLUTION 9

WHEREAS, It is common knowledge that certain diseases of animals are readily transmissible to man, and

WHEREAS, Much of the live stock raised in this country is produced for the purpose of providing human food, and

WHEREAS, The veterinarians of this country recognize the danger of certain diseases being transmitted from animals to man through the medium of animal food products, therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That this Association go on record as favoring legislation requiring veterinary inspection of all meat food products before same may be offered for sale as human food, and be it further

*Resolved*, That this Association favor compulsory veterinary supervision of herds furnishing milk for human consumption, to the end that human health may be more perfectly protected from certain communicable diseases.

DR. SIMMS: I move the adoption of the resolution.

DR. CRISLER: I second the motion.

PRESIDENT FERGUSON: You have heard the motion duly made and seconded for the adoption of this resolution. Any discussion?

. . . The motion was put to a vote and carried.

DR. SIMMS: There are two resolutions here that are perhaps along somewhat the same line, but do not cover the same thing, so we decided to present both of them.

. . . Dr. Simms then read Resolution 10. . . .

#### RESOLUTION 10

WHEREAS, The prosperity of the Nation is dependent upon agriculture, which cannot be successful without live stock; and

WHEREAS, The Federal Farm Board is making every effort to aid the stockmen of the country by stabilizing this industry; and

WHEREAS, The greatest loss sustained by the industry is due to animal diseases; and

WHEREAS, Internal parasites are becoming more widespread, and in some sections are increasing alarmingly; and

WHEREAS, More research work is needed to secure additional information in order that measures may be inaugurated to control the various diseases, and more direct control work and extension work undertaken on lines already established as effective and practical, therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That this Association request the Congressmen and United States Senators from each state to make every effort to have additional research, control and extension work done by the scientific investigators of the United States Bureau of Animal Industry, its field forces and the Extension Service; and be it further

*Resolved*, That the Executive Board and the Committee on Legislation be instructed to follow up this important work, and also be it further

*Resolved*, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to each member of the Federal Farm Board and the United States Secretary of Agriculture.

DR. SIMMS: I move the adoption of the resolution.

DR. CRISLER: I second the motion.

PRESIDENT FERGUSON: You have heard the motion duly made and seconded for the adoption of this resolution. Any discussion?

. . . The motion was put to a vote and carried. . . .

DR. SIMMS: I might say a word in explanation, although it is getting late. I think the entire body was considerably concerned when our Committee on Education presented to us figures yesterday, which showed that the veterinarians in the employ of the Bureau of Animal Industry are such a very low-paid group. This resolution was in our hands prior to the presentation of that report. I believe if we had had those figures available we would have put more dynamite in the resolution which will be read at the present time. I feel quite strongly that something ought to be done—some effort should be made—to change the status of that large group of poorly paid men in the employ of our government, and this resolution is along that line:

. . . Dr. Simms then read Resolution 11. . . .

## RESOLUTION 11

WHEREAS, The Bureau of Animal Industry is the largest associated group of veterinarians in the United States or in the world, and

WHEREAS, The status of the Bureau determines to a large extent the status of all American veterinarians, professionally, socially and financially, and

WHEREAS, The work of the Bureau in the control of disease is of vital importance in promoting a profitable live stock industry, which can afford to employ competent practicing veterinarians, and

WHEREAS, The present appropriations and personnel of the Bureau do not permit of the expansion and enlargement of the Bureau activities to meet the larger needs of a none too prosperous live stock industry and to fill the scope of an adequately organized and enlarged Bureau, more adequately staffed and with more disease-control activities and functions, therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That the American Veterinary Medical Association go on record as favoring the expansion and development of the Bureau of Animal Industry to a higher level of organization in disease control; that the Association go on record as believing that no measure of relief to the financially distressed farmer and stockman could more certainly benefit them than a more adequate investment of public funds in the research and the application of research in the control of live stock diseases which take a steady toll in the form of losses which could be prevented by a larger, more effective and better paid force of efficient and energetic workers, and be it further

*Resolved*, That the accompanying statement be sent to the Federal Farm Board and to the chairmen of the Senate and House Committees on Appropriations and on Agriculture, conveying the request that the Bureau of Animal Industry be provided with an additional appropriation of not less than \$1,000,000 for the expansion of its activities for the aid of the farmers and stockmen through the control of diseases of live stock.

DR. SIMMS: I have here an accompanying statement which is to be sent out. I do not feel that it is necessary to read it, but will give only a résumé of it.

Dr. Simms briefly explained the statement, which is published in full.

The American Veterinary Medical Association, meeting at Los Angeles, California, August 26-29, 1930, has had under consideration the relation of the veterinarian to the needs of agriculture in the United States, and would invite the attention of Congress and the Federal Farm Board to the following facts:

1. One of the most prolific causes of financial loss to the farmer and stockman in the United States is disease of various sorts among live stock, causing immense losses from deaths and unthriftiness, the latter causing a lowered production of beef, pork, mutton and other meats, and of hides, wool, mohair, eggs and milk.

2. Many of these diseases are preventable to a large extent by an application of our present knowledge, and others could be prevented if adequate scientific research were carried out to ascertain basic facts and develop control measures.

3. It is the business of the veterinarian to deal with diseases of animals, and adequate financial support of his activities can be confidently expected to repay many times the investments in his services.

4. The federal Bureau of Animal Industry has made a brilliant record in the control of foot-and-mouth disease, infectious pleuro-pneumonia, cattle ticks and cattle-tick fever, dourine, scabies and other diseases and disease agencies. It has made important contributions to our knowledge of disease control and has put into practice many control measures which have materially benefited the farmer and stockman.

5. Under the present conditions in the live stock industry, the American Veterinary Medical Association believes that the federal government should expand the activities of the Bureau of Animal Industry for the relief of that

industry. It should provide additional funds for research and should provide for enlarging the activities of the field divisions of the Bureau. Some of these divisions are inadequately staffed for carrying out their present work, and there are numerous fields for work in the control of diseases of live stock which are unoccupied by the Bureau for lack of funds or authority to undertake the work.

6. It is the opinion of this Association that not less than an additional \$1,000,000 should be appropriated to expand the research and control work of the federal Bureau of Animal Industry.

DR. SIMMS: I move the adoption of the resolution.

DR. CRISLER: I second the motion.

PRESIDENT FERGUSON: You have heard the motion, duly made and seconded. Any discussion?

. . . . The motion was put to a vote and carried. Dr. Simms then read Resolution 12. . . .

#### RESOLUTION 12

WHEREAS, Several farm publications have editorially and otherwise called the attention of the live stock industry to the need for greater recognition of the veterinary profession, and

WHEREAS, Such statements by widely read farm publications are most helpful in furthering veterinary science, now, therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That the American Veterinary Medical Association, in annual convention assembled, express appreciation to the agricultural press for their splendid comments on the veterinarian as a public benefactor.

DR. SIMMS: I move the adoption of the resolution.

DR. CRISLER: I second the motion.

PRESIDENT FERGUSON: You have heard the motion, duly made and seconded, for the adoption of the resolution. Any discussion?

. . . . The motion was put to a vote and carried. Dr. Simms then read Resolution 13. . . .

#### RESOLUTION 13

WHEREAS, For several years, the stock-growers throughout the Nation have been encouraged to raise horses, mostly for the purpose of supplying remounts for the United States Army, through the use of remount stallions, and at this time there are many young horses ready for Army use, although the War Department, in its wisdom, and thinking to practice economy, has ordered the purchase of remounts suspended until April, 1931, notwithstanding the fact that about 50 per cent of all government-owned horses are now past seventeen years of age, now, therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That the American Veterinary Medical Association, in convention assembled at Los Angeles, call upon our Senators and Representatives in Congress to interview the Secretary of War and request him to order the purchase of public animals to begin immediately and thus assist largely in farm relief, besides mounting our cavalry properly.

DR. SIMMS: I move the adoption of the resolution.

DR. CRISLER: I second the motion.

PRESIDENT FERGUSON: It has been regularly moved and seconded that this resolution just read be adopted. Any discussion?

. . . . The motion was put to a vote and carried. . . .



DR. SIMMS: That covers the resolutions that were passed upon by the Committee.

A still later statement was handed to us, too late for a formal committee meeting, to the effect that the Section on Small Animals of this Association voted to go on record as being against any ordinance for muzzling dogs for the prevention of rabies. The Section did not write out a resolution and if one had been written out there was no opportunity to call a meeting of the Committee to consider it. All I can do is to call your attention to that action and let the body act as it sees fit, without recommendation on the part of the Committee.

PRESIDENT FERGUSON: What is your pleasure with this?

DR. F. P. WILCOX: I move that it be laid on the table and be considered at the next meeting.

DR. CRISLER: I second the motion.

The motion was put to a vote and carried.

PRESIDENT FERGUSON: This matter will be laid on the table and brought up for consideration at the next meeting.

DR. SIMMS: That concludes the report of the Committee on Resolutions.

SECRETARY HOSKINS: I have something here that Dr. Hurt handed me. It really is in the nature of a resolution and it is intended to be a communication for President Hoover.

Dr. Hoskins read the communication.

#### COMMUNICATION TO PRESIDENT HOOVER

In view of the fact that the farmer and stockman are hard hit by the existing financial depression, and that an unprecedented hot and dry summer has created a feed shortage, with the result that the Nation's live stock is in an undernourished condition and hence peculiarly susceptible to the ravages of disease, the American Veterinary Medical Association in convention assembled at Los Angeles, urgently requests that you exempt the federal Bureau of Animal Industry and other agencies of the Department of Agriculture from the provisions of the economy and retrenchment policy recently inaugurated.

The present time is a crisis for the live stock industry, and our experience, representative of conditions over the entire United States, indicates that the veterinary forces of the government should be mobilized and strengthened at this time, and not weakened by a decrease in the appropriations made available at the last session of Congress.

We feel sure that if you will extend this aid to the stockman in his present acute distress, the live stock industry will appreciate your help much more than they would appreciate the return to the Treasury of money which could be invested in the protection of an industry in distress.

DR. HOSKINS: Mr. President, I move that this communication be forwarded to the President.

DR. JACOB: I second the motion.

PRESIDENT FERGUSON: It has been regularly moved and seconded that the communication just read be forwarded to President Hoover. Any discussion?

. . . The motion was put to a vote and carried.

DR. H. J. SHORE: I raise the question as to whether or not it would be proper to give this telegram to the local press at this time. It seems it would be a good thing to do.

PRESIDENT FERGUSON: Dr. Shore has raised the question as to whether it would be advisable to give this telegram to the press now or later.

DR. HURT: If any motion is necessary I move that the communication be given full publicity.

DR. SHORE: I second that motion.

PRESIDENT FERGUSON: It has been moved and seconded that this matter be given full publicity at once. Any discussion?

. . . The motion was put to a vote and carried.

PRESIDENT FERGUSON: Next will be the report of the Committee on Budget. Dr. Hoskins will read the report.

. . . Secretary Hoskins read the report.

### Report of Committee on Budget

#### MR. PRESIDENT AND MEMBERS:

The Committee on Budget recommends that the following amounts be appropriated for the purposes indicated, for the ensuing year:

President's contingent fund . . . . .	\$ 500
Treasurer's contingent fund . . . . .	300
Horse Association of America . . . . .	50
Publicity work . . . . .	300
Committee on Abortion . . . . .	200
Committee on Agricultural Extension Service . . . . .	100
Committee on Education . . . . .	500
Committee on History . . . . .	100
Committee on Legislation . . . . .	1,000
Committee on Policy . . . . .	100
Committee on Program . . . . .	300
Committee on Proprietary Pharmaceuticals . . . . .	500
Committee on Tuberculin Testing of Certified Herds . . . . .	150
Committee on Veterinary Biologics . . . . .	400
Committee on Water-Borne Diseases . . . . .	50

Total . . . . . \$4,550

(Signed) T. H. FERGUSON, *Chairman*

(Signed) R. S. MACKELLAR

(Signed) M. JACOB

(Signed) H. PRESTON HOSKINS

SECRETARY HOSKINS: Mr. Chairman, I move the adoption and approval of this report.

DR. WILLIAMS: I second the motion.

PRESIDENT FERGUSON: You have heard the motion, duly made and seconded. Any discussion?

The motion was put to a vote and carried.

PRESIDENT FERGUSON: Is there any unfinished business?

SECRETARY HOSKINS: No unfinished business.

PRESIDENT FERGUSON: Any new business?

SECRETARY HOSKINS: Under new business I desire to introduce an amendment. This cannot be acted upon at this time, but will have to be referred to the Executive Board and come up for final action one year hence.

Secretary Hoskins read the proposed amendment.

Amend Article 17—Standing Committees, Section 1. Add line eleven, to read as follows: "9. Public Relations."

Amend Section 10 to read as follows: "The Committee on Public Relations shall consist of five members, to be appointed by the President, each to serve for five years, provided, however, that the first Committee to be appointed under this Section shall serve for the following terms: one member for one year, one member for two years, one member for three years, one member for four years and one member for five years."

Add Section 11 (present Section 10, revised): "The President shall appoint the chairman of each committee provided in Sections 3, 4, 6, 7, 8, 9 and 10. In the case of the Committee on Veterinary Biologics, the Committee on Proprietary Pharmaceuticals, the Committee on Education, the Committee on Legislation and the Committee on Public Relations, the chairman shall be appointed from the hold-over members."

SECRETARY HOSKINS: To make a long story short, the amendment merely provides for the creation of a new standing committee, which will be called the Committee on Public Relations.

PRESIDENT FERGUSON: That finishes up the business of the Association, unless there is some member who has some other new business to present.

DR. CRISLER: There is one thing, Mr. President, that I have in mind, and I may be turning backward a little, but the report of this meeting will be some time in getting out. It will be twelve months before we get the last of it. Men who are not present would like to know what went on here. We will have another meeting before we find out what was done in Los Angeles.

I was wondering if there is not some way so that we could do like the United States Live Stock Sanitary Association does, that is, get the report in a reasonable time. Of course, that may go back to the old days, when we used to have the annual report. Anyway, I would like to get the report and I know that the others would like to have it also. I want to bring it up to see if some way cannot be devised, so that we can get it out sooner.

PRESIDENT FERGUSON: Do you want to make a motion?

DR. CRISLER: I just wanted to bring it up to see how the other fellows feel about it.

PRESIDENT FERGUSON: You have heard the discussion relative to printing the proceedings of the meeting in one report. Any discussion? (No response)

It seems that nobody wants to talk about it.

SECRETARY HOSKINS: Mr. Chairman, I might say just a word at this time, for the benefit of Dr. Crisler and also the others. I have my plans all made for having the report of this meeting out in thirty days.

DR. CRISLER: The whole thing?

SECRETARY HOSKINS: The entire proceedings.

DR. CRISLER: Fine!

SECRETARY HOSKINS: That does not include the papers and discussions, but what we consider the proceedings—reports of all the business sessions of the meeting.

DR. CRISLER: The thing on my mind was the papers.

PRESIDENT FERGUSON: How soon do you think they could be published?

DR. CRISLER: Within a reasonable length of time, Mr. President. Of course it would be a bigger volume, Dr. Hoskins, than the report that the United States Live Stock Sanitary Association gets out.

SECRETARY HOSKINS: About four times the size.

PRESIDENT FERGUSON: I remember when we used to get those reports. Along in 1915 I think the Association discontinued printing them and I presume that there was a pretty good reason for so doing, because we had the JOURNAL then and could print them. I remember that the last proceedings I got, in one volume, was about a year coming out. I may be mistaken, but I know that it was at least six months before I got mine.

SECRETARY HOSKINS: Mr. Chairman, the custom of publishing the proceedings in one volume was discontinued with the 1913 report. The one and only reason for discontinuing the publication of the proceedings in that form was that the Association, at that time, took over the *American Veterinary Review*, which became the JOURNAL. Those of you who remember the old custom will recall that it was practically six months at the very earliest before you got even a single word about the convention. I do not believe anyone would want to wait six months for a report of this meeting, when you are going to get one in thirty days.

DR. COTTON: It seems that the suggestion is almost revolutionary. If you will go back into the history of this Association



you will find, when we decided to take over the *Review* and publish the JOURNAL, it was the understanding that these papers belonged to the Association and that they should be published in the JOURNAL. If we act on this suggestion, we would have trouble in publishing a JOURNAL interesting to the profession.

PRESIDENT FERGUSON: If there is no further discussion we will proceed with the installation of officers.

I will ask Dr. Williams and Dr. Shore to escort Dr. Hall, our new President, to the chair.

President-Elect Hall was escorted to the chair by Dr. Williams and Dr. Shore. . . . (Applause)

PRESIDENT FERGUSON: Dr. Hall, I congratulate you on being unanimously elected president of this organization and I take great pleasure in handing you the Constitution and By-laws, which will be your guide as they were mine, and the gavel, which will be your emblem of authority.

I congratulate you and wish you the best of luck.

The Constitution and By-laws, along with the gavel, were presented to President Hall, who took the chair.

PRESIDENT HALL: It is too late to make any speeches, even if any were in order, and I think they are not. What I might say to you about what we hope for next year, I have already said.

I know I express the wish of all of you, and undoubtedly of President Ferguson, when I say that we all hope that this next year will see a continuation of the progress made under President Ferguson's administration. If we do things even better than they were done this year, it will be precisely what President Ferguson expects and hopes.

I thank you for the honor and for the vote of confidence and hope that this next year will be a success. I know I can depend on your support. I do not expect any wooden soldiers, even if I did refer to them last night as a possibility.

The installation of the First Vice-President, Dr. Iverson, is the next thing in order, and I will call upon Dr. Cotton and Dr. Ferguson to escort Dr. Iverson to the front.

It appears that Dr. Iverson is not available for installation.

I will ask that Dr. Cotton and Dr. Ferguson escort Dr. Glennon, Second Vice-President, to the front.

Second Vice-President Glennon was escorted to the front by Doctors Cotton and Ferguson. . . . (Applause)

PRESIDENT HALL: Dr. Glennon, I congratulate you on your election to this office and I shall expect your enthusiastic support of the administration.

VICE-PRESIDENT GLENNON: Thank you, very much, Mr. President.

Mr. President and Gentlemen: It isn't my intention to make a speech, even if it were in order, but I might, with your permission, tell a little story.

The story is told that at the Roman Coliseum a human victim was led out for the pleasure of the Emperor and his cabinet. Later on, the lion was let out and, as he made a pass at the victim, the victim side-stepped him and put his arm around the lion's neck and whispered in his ear and then backed away.

A few minutes later, a lion that hadn't had anything to eat for two weeks, so the story goes, was brought out and he also made a pass at the victim. The victim again placed his arm around the lion's neck and whispered into his ear and that lion joined its mate. The Emperor sent for the intended victim and wanted to know what was wrong, what he was doing to stop the performance. He said, "What did you do?" The victim replied, "The only thing I said was this: 'If you devour me, you will have to make a speech.' " (Laughter)

I do not know what the duties of the Second-Vice-President are, unless it is doing a little pinch-hitting, which reminds me of another story.

A baseball game had progressed to the eighth or ninth inning. I think the game was between Lake Geneva and Milwaukee. The Lake Geneva team had one inning left to go and the score stood 2 to 2. The Milwaukee team had had their last chance and the best they could do was to hold it to a tie. As the game progressed, the Lake Geneva team had three men on bases and nobody down, when Murphy was ordered to the bat. As the pitcher started to get busy, the manager came out from the dugout, using his hands as a megaphone, and said, "Cohen will you pinch-hit for Murphy?" I don't know whether Cohen was from the same town as the Glennons, but as he ceased speaking someone off in the bleachers made the following statement: "Dan Shaunnessy is leaving your damned baseball park." (Laughter)

I hope that, in case it is necessary for me at any time to pinch-hit for President Hall, nobody will leave the meeting.

I thank you for the honor. (Applause)

PRESIDENT HALL: I will ask Dr. Hurt and Dr. Wilcox to escort Dr. Simms to the front.

Vice-President Simms was escorted to the front.

PRESIDENT HALL: Dr. Simms, I extend my congratulations to you on your election, and to the Association on their good judgment in selecting you. (Applause)

VICE-PRESIDENT SIMMS: Thank you, gentlemen.

PRESIDENT HALL: I might also extend my congratulations to the Association for selecting the other vice-presidents.

Any further business to come before this meeting?

SECRETARY HOSKINS: Nothing.

PRESIDENT HALL: There being no further business, a motion to adjourn is in order.

DR. FERGUSON: I move we adjourn.

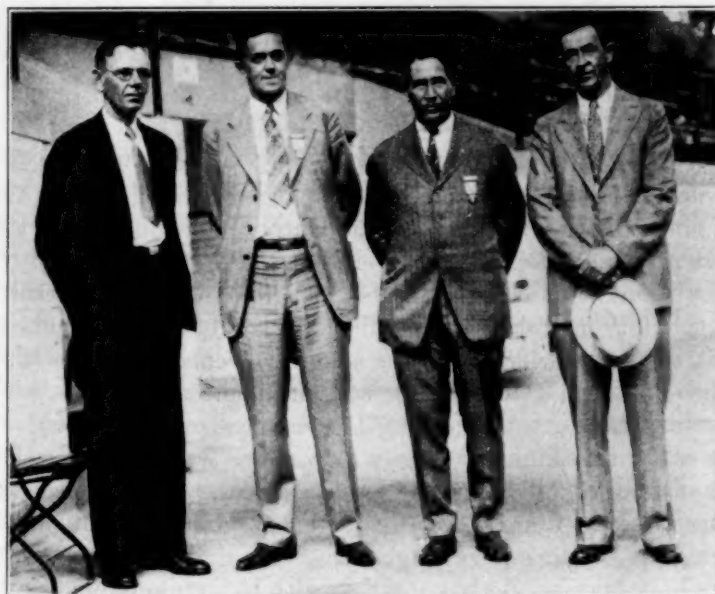
DR. KERNKAMP: I second the motion.

The motion was put to a vote and carried.

PRESIDENT HALL: We stand adjourned.

The convention adjourned at 12:40 a. m.

# ADJOURNMENT.



The members of this quartet were again very much in evidence at an A. V. M. A. convention: (Left to right) Dr. F. W. Wood, Berkeley; Dr. W. L. Curtis and Dr. L. M. Hurt, Los Angeles; and Dr. J. A. Howarth, Davis.



# ABSTRACTS

STUDIES IN BLOOD COMPOSITION OF ANIMALS UNDER PATHOLOGICAL CONDITIONS. III. Feeding hens with corn smut (*Ustilago Zeae*). A. A. Horvath. Poultry Sci., ix (1930), 5, p. 313.

Four per cent corn smut added to the diet for a period of three months was not injurious to hens and did not affect their chemical blood composition or their egg-laying capacity. Eggs from hens fed a four per cent corn smut diet contained, on the average, the same percentage of uric acid as normal ones. Such eggs were not injurious as food. The percentage of free uric acid in the yolk of a hen's egg remains very constant, beginning with the period of its growth in the ovary until the egg is enclosed in the shell. The blood uric acid drops in the period of egg-production. It can be used to a certain extent as a symptom of egg-yolk formation in the ovary.

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SPONTANEOUS TUBERCULOSIS IN THE GUINEA PIG. A. Stanley Griffith. Jour. Path. & Bact., xxxiii (1930), 1, p. 153.

The liability of the guinea pig to contract tuberculosis spontaneously when living in the same room as tuberculous animals was noted by Koch (1884). The author concludes from his experiences that spontaneous tuberculosis in the guinea pig may be the result of infection with bovine, human or avian bacilli. The spontaneous inhalation form of tuberculosis in the guinea pig is often remarkable for the enormous enlargement of the tracheo-bronchial glands which contain a cheesy, caseous substance and have greatly thickened capsules. In the lungs one or more caseating nodules or masses may generally be found, while cases of some standing contain small cavities. The tuberculous changes elsewhere are of relatively slight extent. Spontaneous tuberculosis of alimentary origin occurs chiefly in young animals which have been suckled by mothers with tuberculous abdominal ulcers.



THE SPECIFICITY OF ACTIVE IMMUNITY TO SNAKE VENOMS. C. H. Kellaway. Jour. Path. & Bact., xxxiii (1930), 1, p. 157.

The specificity of active immunity to snake venoms, like that of passive immunity, depends upon two factors: (1) the zoological relationship of the reptiles yielding the venoms, and (2) the toxic constitution of the venoms themselves. In active immunity against snake venoms specificity appears to be somewhat less strict than in passive protection with univalent sera; active protection against a single venom also provides protection in some cases by no means inconsiderable against the venoms of closely related species. Close species relationship between the reptile supplying the venom used for immunization and that whose venom is used for testing appears to be even more important in determining non-specific protection than close similarity between the venoms in regard to their toxic behavior.

BRUCELLOSIS. I. THE SIGNIFICANCE OF BRUCELLA AGGLUTININS IN THE BLOOD OF VETERINARIANS. I. Forest Huddleson and Howard W. Johnson. Jour. Amer. Med. Asso., xciv (1930), p. 1905.

An opportunity presented itself for the authors to test the blood of 49 Michigan veterinarians for *Brucella* agglutinins. Fifteen were positive in a dilution of 1:50; six in a dilution of 1:100; three in a dilution of 1:200; four in a dilution of 1:500; twenty-one samples were negative. In other words, 57 per cent of those examined showed agglutinins in their blood, and 26 per cent showed agglutinins in their blood in a titre (1:100 or above) that is generally accepted as indicating active infection. Only three positive individuals gave a past history of having had a symptom complex characteristic of the disease. A history is given of two veterinary students whose blood serum was positive in dilutions of 1:500 and 1:200, respectively, and who failed to develop symptoms of the disease. The authors conclude that *Br. abortus* Bang does have invasive powers for human beings, as is evidenced by the presence of specific agglutinins in the blood of those who come in direct contact with a large amount of infective material. However, they also believe that the organism has low pathogenicity, as is evidenced by the small number who develop the disease after direct contact with the organism. Nevertheless, the authors caution against undue exposure to

material containing *Br. abortus* Bang as well as the two other known strains of this genus.

Of fifty practicing veterinarians questioned, 20 per cent stated that a cutaneous rash appeared on the arm after having been engaged in sterility work or the removal of retained fetal membranes. In one type, light red, irregular blotches appear on the skin. They are very numerous, minute, not elevated, produce a severe itching or burning sensation and disappear in four to eight hours. In a second type, small discrete elevated reddish papules appear. Itching and burning sensations are severe and the papules persist for three to four days. An intradermal test on five such individuals showed that they were hypersensitive to *Brucella* protein and also showed a severe constitutional reaction. A similar test on four other individuals produced only a mild reaction. The authors conclude that such skin hypersensitivity is due to *Brucella abortus* protein and propose that it be designated as "erythema brucellum."

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IMMUNOLOGICAL STUDIES IN TUBERCULOSIS. VI. RESISTANCE OF GUINEA PIGS VACCINATED WITH BACILLUS CALMETTE-GUERIN (B. C. G.). S. A. Petroff and Wm. Steenken, Jr. Jour. Immunol., xix (1930, 1, p. 79.

These studies were divided into the following experiments: (1) intraperitoneal vaccination with living BCG cultures; (2) subcutaneous vaccination with living BCG cultures; (3) intraperitoneal injection with heat-killed H<sub>37</sub> cultures, and (4) subcutaneous inoculation with living R<sub>1</sub> cultures. After a suitable time following the sensitization, the vaccinated and control animals were inoculated subcutaneously with 500 living tubercle bacilli of human origin. The authors conclude that animals vaccinated intraperitoneally or subcutaneously with living BCG developed some degree of protection; that guinea pigs vaccinated by feeding showed no allergy up to four weeks, or any perceptible immunity and that their studies confirm Langer's observations that the resistance established with BCG is not greater than that established with heat-killed bacilli.

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PRELIMINARY REPORT ON AN OUTBREAK OF FOWL PARALYSIS IN ENGLAND. C. A. McGaughey and A. W. Downie. Jour. Comp. Path. & Ther., xliii (1930), p. 63.

The great variety of clinical symptoms noted by other authors was seen in this epizootic. Iritis was more common than usual,

and the arrest of maturity in young pullets and interference with egg-production in older pullets were striking and serious features. The fact that the microscopic appearances of tumors found in two pullets were identical with the lesions found in the nerve-roots in the badly infected birds leads the authors to believe that the disease process is not confined to the central nervous system and large nerve-trunks. Although several pullets showed advanced clinical symptoms of the disease, no marked gross or microscopic changes were found in the nervous system—a fact which suggests that the clinical condition could not always be explained by the pathological findings, and might be partly the result of some toxic action. In the present outbreak the disease appeared in a neighboring farm in birds hatched from eggs obtained from the affected flock. The disease seems also to have been introduced into a flock 15 miles away in the same manner.

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EFFECT OF CASTRATION ON MUSCLE. J. Jasienski. Abst. Endocrin., xiv (1930), 2, p. 122.

The author studied cattle, guinea pigs, chickens, rabbits and frogs. The striking changes were best shown by steers and frogs and consisted of a marked reduction in the diameter of the individual muscle cells in the castrates.

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ASTHMA DUE TO A MOLD—*ASPERGILLUS FUMIGATUS*. Harry S. Bernton. Jour. Amer. Med. Asso., xcv (1930), 3, p. 189.

In a woman who had been a victim of asthma for nine years, cutaneous tests with representative plant pollens, food proteins, epidermal proteins and a stock house-dust extract were repeatedly negative. A preparation of *Aspergillus fumigatus* was one of thirteen mold reagents to yield a strongly positive cutaneous and intracutaneous reaction. An extract of *Aspergillus fumigatus* in a dilution of 1:5000, administered subcutaneously, gave rise to a marked local reaction and provoked the asthmatic state. The first attack of asthma occurred after the patient had lived four years in a damp and musty brick house.

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OVARIAN HORMONE EFFECTS IN OVARIECTOMIZED MONKEYS. D. C. Robertson, W. P. Maddux and E. Allen. Endocrin., xiv (1930), 2, p. 77.

Ovarian hormones were injected into four ovariectomized adult female monkeys. In two, corpora lutea also were implanted.

Two experimental menstrual periods followed cessation of injections of estrus-producing ovarian hormone. Sections of the uteri showed typical menstrual endometria of the non-ovulating type. Three implants of recent human corpora lutea did not increase the growth of the endometrial glands beyond the interval stage. Toward the end of the series of injections it was possible to demonstrate the presence of considerable amounts of glycogen in the epithelial tissues of the uterus and vagina. Glycogen was relatively scarce in the control tissues. Glycogen could also be demonstrated in the epithelial cells sloughed from the vaginal wall. In the vagina it increased in amount as cornification of epithelial cells progressed. The epithelial lining of the uterine tubes of the injected animals showed remarkable recovery from atrophy following ovariectomy. Mitotic division of cells and regeneration of cilia in some regions were demonstrated. Extensive growth also was induced in the mammary glands, including the skin of the nipples. Considerable amounts of the hormone injected were recovered from the urine of the experiment animals.

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ATTEMPT TO ALTER THE COURSE OF SPONTANEOUS TUBERCULOSIS  
IN RHESUS MACACUS BY PROPHYLACTIC VACCINATION WITH  
B. C. G. H. H. Kalbfleisch and A. Nohem. *Abst. Arch.  
Path.*, x (1930), 1, p 140.

The general plan of this study was to expose both vaccinated and non-vaccinated control animals to a tuberculous infection through co-residence with a monkey which had been made tuberculous by an intrapulmonic injection of tubercle bacilli. Three vaccinated and three control animals were kept in cages in the open air; eight vaccinated animals and an equal number of control animals were kept in cages in heated stables. The interval between immunization and exposure varied between two weeks and seven months. The period of exposure varied between 1 and 23 days. Of eleven BCG animals, five developed tuberculosis; of eleven controls, five developed the disease. All six animals, three vaccinated and three normal, which were kept in the open air, failed to develop tuberculosis (period of exposure, 11 and 18 days). Of the sixteen animals which were kept in warm stables, ten developed tuberculosis, including five controls and five vaccinated animals. The author concludes that BCG proved to be harmless to the animals studied in this regard, and that an immunizing effect was not observed under the stated conditions.



EXPERIMENTS IN GUINEA PIGS ON THE VIRULENCE OF *B. C. G.*  
Ludwig Lange and Karl W. Clauberg. Abst. Arch. Path.,  
x (1930), 1, p. 136.

Subcutaneous injections of 25 mg. of BCG were made into guinea pigs, and the animals were then subjected to various types of injury, such as inhalations of dust, vitamin deprivation, hunger, poisoning with diphtheria toxin and snake venom. These injuries were begun between the 18th and 169th days after injection. In spite of the weakening of the animals by these means, no increase in virulence of the BCG strains was noted.

THE LONGEVITY OF DRY SPORES OF *B. ANTHRACIS*. G. S.  
Graham-Smith. Jour. Hyg., xxx (1930), 2, p. 213.

If spores of *B. anthracis* are kept dry at room temperature and exposed to diffuse daylight, about 50 per cent seem to be incapable of germinating within a few months. Of the remainder a considerable proportion is capable of germinating in ten years. Subsequently the proportion of living spores decreases, until all seem to be dead in about 23 years.

ROUS SARCOMA NO. I. INFLUENCE OF MODE OF EXTRACTION  
ON THE POTENCY OF FILTRATES. W. E. Gye and W. J.  
Purdy. Brit. Jour. Exp. Path., xi (1930), 3, p. 211.

There is a rough correspondence between the structure of each example of the Rous sarcoma No. 1 and its degree of filtrability. There is also a rough correspondence between the potency of an extract and the amount of precipitable protein that it contains; but some specimens yield extracts that are very highly potent, although they contain no protein detectable when tested by boiling and the addition of acetic acid. Extraction with strong salt and subsequent dilution to physiological strength gives more highly potent extracts than does direct extraction with physiological saline. By the saturated salt method some samples of Rous sarcoma No. 1, which once would have been classed as non-filtrable, are now found to be filtrable. Since it is shown that in practice the classification is dependent upon the efficiency of the technical tests employed, added point is given to the question of whether the strict separation of tumors into filtrable and non-filtrable groups is not entirely artificial.



# ARMY VETERINARY SERVICE



## ARMY VETERINARY SERVICE

### Regular Army

The appointments and assignments of the following-named second lieutenants, Veterinary Corps Reserve, as second lieutenants in the Veterinary Corps, Regular Army, with rank from August 1, 1930, are announced:

Wesley Watson Bertz, Odessa, Missouri.  
Edgerton Lynn Watson, Manhattan, Kansas.  
Austin Taylor Getz, Edgeley, North Dakota.

Lieutenant Bertz is directed to report to Fort Riley, Kans., for duty, and Lieutenants Watson and Getz assigned to the Army Veterinary School, Army Medical Center, Washington, D. C., for the purpose of pursuing a course of instruction.

### Veterinary Reserve Corps

#### *New Acceptances*

Bertz, Wesley W.....2nd Lt....Odessa, Mo.  
Barnes, Mansel O.....2nd Lt....Kennewick, Wash.  
Price, George T.....2nd Lt....Box 403, Harrisburg, Pa.  
Hyde, Roscoe.....Captain..402 W. Washington St., Hartford City,  
Ind.  
McGavick, James A.....1st Lt....415 E. 40th St., Tacoma, Wash.  
Watt, John Wm.....Captain..409 Savin Ave., West Haven, Conn.

#### *Promotions*

##### To

Sugg, Redding Stancill...Lt. Col...408 W. Magnolia, Auburn, Ala.  
Wilson, Willis.....Capt....Dayton, Wash.  
Carlisle, Wm.....1st Lt....Hickory, Pa.  
Coyner, David F.....Captain..164 Yosemite Ave., Fresno, Calif.  
MacKellar, Robert S., Jr..1st Lt....39 Charles St., New York, N. Y.

## PERSONALS

Dr. W. E. Parks (Corn. '19), formerly of Chatham, N. Y., is now located at Pine Plains, N. Y.

Dr. H. L. McCrillis (Iowa '29) has requested that his JOURNAL be forwarded to him at Chariton, Iowa.

Dr. H. J. Eichhorn (O. S. U. '30) has opened an office at Cardington, Ohio, for general practice there.

Dr. George B. Senior (Ont. '21) has removed from Winterset, Iowa, to Creston, Iowa. Address: Box 35.

Dr. Roscoe H. Ralph (Iowa '28), of Fisher, Ill., has purchased the practice of Dr. M. W. Shempf, at Tuscola, Ill.

## MISCELLANEOUS



### Hoosier Veterinarian Goes on the Air

The Battle Creek Dog Food Company, of Battle Creek, Michigan, makers of Miller's A-1 Dog Foods, announce that arrangements have been made with Dr. H. W. Brown (Ind. '23), of Fort Wayne, Indiana, to broadcast every Saturday evening over Station WOWO (1180 k.), at 7:20 C. S. T. Dr. Brown was the first secretary of the Section on Small Animals of the A. V. M. A., and conducts a small-animal practice in Fort Wayne.



DR. H. W. BROWN

The Radio Dog Club, also sponsored by the Battle Creek Dog Food Company, will be continued over Station WLW (700 k.) for another six months, it is announced. These programs feature Dr. Glenn Adams, well-known Cincinnati physician and publisher of *Dog News*. Beginning October 2, the time of his broadcasts will be 6:30 E. S. T., every Thursday evening.

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**National Dog Week**  
**October 19-25, 1930**

# NECROLOGY



## STANLEY P. GRAHAM

Dr. Stanley P. Graham, of Columbiana, Ohio, died at his home, a victim of tuberculosis, August 22, 1930.

Born in Mars, Pa., November 14, 1889, Dr. Graham attended local schools and the Slippery Rock (Pa.) Normal School. He taught in the Allegheny County (Pa.) public schools for five years. He was a veteran of the World War, having served one year overseas. Dr. Graham's veterinary education was obtained at the Ohio State University. He was a member of the class of 1923. He practiced first at Evans City, Pa., and then for four years at Columbiana, Ohio. He is survived by his widow, one son, three brothers and one sister.

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## JEPPE ANDREW GRAU

Dr. Jeppe A. Grau, of Spokane, Washington, died August 30, 1930, of apoplexy.

Born in Salinas, California, June 23, 1887, Dr. Grau received his veterinary education at the San Francisco Veterinary College. He was graduated in 1908 and immediately entered the service of the U. S. Bureau of Animal Industry, continuing until his death. He was stationed, at various times, in Kentucky, Minnesota, Nebraska, California and Washington, on meat inspection, field inspection and sheep scabies, tuberculosis, and foot-and-mouth disease eradication. From 1921 to 1929 he was stationed at Yakima, Wash., and at the time of his death was engaged in meat inspection at Spokane.

Dr. Grau joined the A. V. M. A. in 1909. He was a member of the National Association of B. A. I. Veterinarians, Yakima Lodge No. 24, F. and A. M., and an active worker in the Presbyterian Church. His hobby was a flower garden, where he raised flowers for his friends and others who were ill. He is survived by his widow, one son, one daughter, his mother, two brothers and a sister, all of Salinas, California.

R. J. D.



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**LAWRENCE S. LANE**

Dr. Lawrence S. Lane, of Plain City, Ohio, died in a Columbus, Ohio, hospital, September 2, 1930. Born at Harrisburg, Ohio, April 14, 1865, Dr. Lane attended common schools and the Ontario Veterinary College, from which he was graduated with the class of 1894.

Dr. Lane joined the A. V. M. A. in 1920 and was a member of the Ohio State Veterinary Medical Association. He was a member of the local Board of Education, a village councilman, and director of both the Plain City Park Company and the Building Loan and Savings Company, of Plain City. He is survived by his widow (nee Etta L. Freeman) and two sons.

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**ARCHIBALD McBRIDE**

Dr. Archibald McBride, of Paterson, N. J., was drowned near Weissport, Pa., September 3, 1930. The car which Dr. McBride was driving, with three other occupants, left the road at a point where it turns to cross a canal and railroad tracks, and plunged into the water. All four were drowned. The others were Mrs. Archibald McBride, Mrs. Elizabeth Kelly, of Avon, N. J., and Mrs. Michael Mullen, of Bethlehem, Pa., the latter a sister of Mrs. McBride.

Born at Ironton, Ohio, July 13, 1862, Dr. McBride was graduated from the Chicago Veterinary College in 1895. At the time of his death he was on the force of Dr. J. H. McNeil, state veterinarian of New Jersey. Dr. McBride retired from the service of the U. S. Bureau of Animal Industry, December 31, 1929, after being with the Bureau for more than thirty-three years. At the time of his retirement he was inspector-in-charge at Newark, N. J., having served in a similar capacity, for a number of years, at Paterson, N. J.

Dr. McBride joined the A. V. M. A. in 1918 and resigned in 1924.

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**PAUL L. ROBINSON**

Dr. Paul L. Robinson, of Beloit, Wis., died in the Municipal Hospital, September 9, 1930, after a short illness.

Born in Beloit, November 9, 1888, he received his early education in Beloit public schools, Beloit Academy and the Chicago Veterinary College, from which he was graduated in

1909. He practiced at New Richmond, Wis., until the outbreak of the World War, when he enlisted as a second lieutenant in the Veterinary Corps. He remained in the service until 1921, having been discharged with the rank of first lieutenant. He then entered business in Beloit.

Dr. Robinson joined the A. V. M. A. in 1912. He was a member of the Wisconsin State Veterinary Association, the American Legion and the Beloit Rotary Club. He is survived by his widow (nee Winifred Waring), two sons, his brother and one sister.

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### C. ROY FARMER

Dr. C. Roy Farmer, of Roswell, New Mexico, died June 1, 1930, a suicide, the result of poison self-administered for some unknown reason. Up until the first of the present year, Dr. Farmer practiced at Keokuk, Iowa. He was a graduate of the Kansas City Veterinary College, class of 1911.

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### HUGH OVENS

Dr. Hugh Ovens, of Swan River, Manitoba, died July 30, 1930. He was a graduate of the Ontario Veterinary College, class of 1881. He is survived by his widow and one son, Dr. H. J. Ovens, of Chicago, Ill.

W. H.

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### JAMES T. WARE

Dr. James T. Ware, of Danville, Kentucky, died at his home, September 15, 1930, following an illness of about ten weeks.

Born in Paris, Kentucky, in March, 1873, Dr. Ware was educated in the Paris schools and then entered the Ohio Veterinary College at Cincinnati. He was graduated with the class of 1894. He practiced for a number of years in Pittsburgh, Pa., and later acquired a valuable stable of horses which he owned at the time of his death. Dr. Ware also was a graduate pharmacist and managed a drug store in Danville for a number of years.

Dr. Ware was quite active in civic affairs in Boyle County. He was largely responsible for the Boyle County Fall Festival and for the foundation and erection of the Boyle County Stockyards. He was formerly state secretary of the Izaak Walton

League of America, a 32nd degree Mason, a Shriner and a Knight Templar.

Dr. Ware is survived by his widow (nee Pearl Craig), one son, his mother and one sister.

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### J. BRYAN HILL

Dr. J. Bryan Hill died suddenly, September 12, 1930, at his home in Cincinnati, Ohio. Funeral services and burial took place on September 16, at Bristol, Va.

Born at Neaford, Ontario, Canada, September 13, 1870, Dr. Hill was educated in the schools of his home town, and secured his veterinary education at the Ontario Veterinary College. He was graduated in 1896. Following his graduation, he practiced veterinary medicine for ten years at Seneca Falls, N. Y. On December 24, 1906, he was appointed a veterinary inspector in the U. S. Bureau of Animal Industry, and continued in that service until his death. He was stationed at Jersey City, N. J., Paterson, N. J., Bristol, Va., Augusta, Ga., and Cincinnati, Ohio. He was inspector in charge of the Bureau office at Bristol, Va., from 1916 to 1927.

Dr. Hill joined the A. V. M. A. in 1918. He was a member of the National Association of B. A. I. Veterinarians, Ivanhoe Lodge 88, F. & A. M., of Paterson, N. J., and B. P. O. E. No. 76, of Bristol, Tenn. He is survived by his widow (nee Ivonette M. Whitney), one son, one daughter, two sisters and two brothers.

W. C. H.

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## PERSONALS

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### MARRIAGES

Dr. Lyle M. Dingman (Ont. '30), of Prophetstown, Ill., to Miss Laura Mary Wanamaker, of Guelph, Ont., September 3, 1930, at Guelph, Ont.

Dr. Henry Hilton Baur (Chi. '20), of Monroe, La., to Miss Rose Montez Summerlin, at Monroe, La., August 31, 1930.

Dr. Joseph A. Mehan (U. P. '28), of Philadelphia, Pa., to Miss Margaret Mullen, of Scranton, Pa., September 1, 1930.

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### BIRTHS

To Dr. and Mrs. L. D. Barrett, of Pittsburgh, Pa., a daughter, Carolyn Eunice, September 1, 1930.

To Dr. and Mrs. G. A. Roberts, of Christiansted, Saitn Croix, V. I., a son, Ralph Lee, September 7, 1930.

To Dr. and Mrs. John Cevasi, of Oostburg, Wis., a son, John Junior, August 28, 1930.

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## PERSONALS

Dr. Robert P. Lawrence (U. P. '30) gives a new address as Plainsboro, N. J.

Dr. J. R. Taylor (Chi. '04), formerly of Manteno, Ill., is now located at Utica, Ill.

Dr. John R. Berggren (Chi. '13) has removed from New Richmond, Wis., to Baldwin, Wis.

Dr. Roy E. Willie (St. Jos. '22), with the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, has been transferred from Dundee, Mich., to Chicago, Ill.

Dr. C. F. Van de Sand (Chi. '15), of Kiel, Wis., was one of the official veterinarians to the Wisconsin State Fair, recently held at Milwaukee.

Dr. E. L. Stubbs (U. P. '11) has been promoted to the rank of professor of veterinary pathology in the School of Veterinary Medicine, University of Pennsylvania.

Dr. G. W. Closson (K. C. V. C. '05), formerly of Pomona, Calif., is now located at 913 N. Los Angeles St., Anaheim, Calif., where he is conducting a small-animal hospital.

Dr. M. W. Kreuzinger (McK. '10) recently completed the erection of a veterinary hospital at 2773 Main St., San Diego, Calif. Dr. Kreuzinger formerly was located at Chula Vista, Calif.

Dr. G. S. Harshfield (O. S. U. '26), who has been at the Ohio State University, the past year, has accepted a position in the Veterinary Department of the North Dakota Agricultural College, Fargo.

Dr. Jule B. Loftus (Colo. '29), formerly with the Department of Pathology, Colorado Agricultural College, has accepted the appointment as territorial veterinarian of Alaska, with headquarters at Juneau.

Dr. E. P. Johnson (Mich. '25), who has been at Michigan State College, the past year, has accepted a position as assistant animal pathologist in the Department of Zoology and Animal Pathology, at the Virginia Polytechnic Institute, Blacksburg.

Dr. M. A. Emmerson (Iowa '29) has been appointed assistant professor of veterinary surgery and obstetrics in the School of Veterinary Medicine, University of Pennsylvania. Dr. Emmerson recently completed a year of study in Europe, made possible by a Swiss-American Exchange Fellowship, under the auspices of the Institute of International Education.

Dr. Russell McNellis (Iowa '28), veterinarian for the United Fruit Company, Banes Division, Banes, Oriente, Cuba, recently enjoyed a six-weeks vacation in the United States. Dr. McNellis was married on June 10, at Dunkerton, Iowa, but we do not know the name of the bride. The return trip was made from New York City to Santiago de Cuba on the S. S. Tivives.

Dr. Charles M. Carpenter (Corn. '17), who has been at the Albany Medical College, Albany, N. Y., studying human medicine, has transferred to the School of Medicine, University of Rochester, Rochester, N. Y. Dr. Carpenter has transferred the research work that he has been conducting for the General Electric Company, on artificial fevers, to the Department of Radiology, School of Medicine and Dentistry, University of Rochester.